



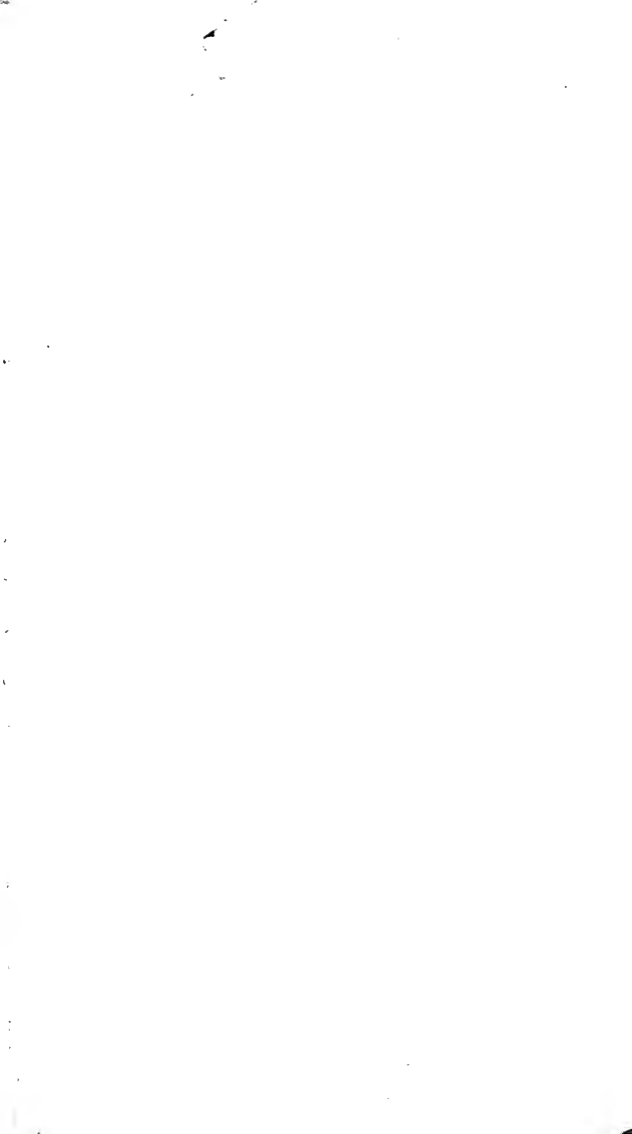
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E

J O H. A M O S C O M M E N I I  
Orbis Sensualium Pictus;

H O C E S T,  
Omnium principalium in Mundo Re-  
rum, & in vita Actionum,  
PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

---

J O H. A M O S C O M M E N I U S ' S  
Visible W O R L D :

O R, A  
*Nomenclature, and Pictures*  
O F A L L

The chief things that are in the World,  
and of Mens Employments therein;

In above an 150 COPPER CUTS.  
W R I T T E N

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch  
being one of his last *Essays*, and the most  
suitable to Childrens Capacities of any that  
he hath hitherto made.

---

Translated into English

By C H A R L E S H O G G E, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

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*Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.*

---

London; Printed for, and sold by John Spant, at the  
Bell in Little Brittain, 1705.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

*Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terra, & universa volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Apellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestias Agri.*

*Ex. from*

Y A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200



## The Author's PREFACE to the Reader,

**I**nstruction is the means to expel Ignorance; with which young Wits ought to be well furnished in Schools: But so, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as are beneficial to ones life; lest there be cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for Wisdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *Grace* of ones Life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

3.4. It will be *clear*, and by that firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the Fingers on the Hands.

The ground of this business, is, that *sensual objects be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak*. Now there is nothing in the Understanding which was not before in the Sense. And therefore to exercise the Senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse,

## The P R E F A C E.

and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of Mens actions in their way of living*: Which, that you, good Masters may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is a little Book, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole World, and a whole language: full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.

I. *The Pictures* are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latina Linguae*, and with that fulness that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a drefs may  
(I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not  
conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-  
fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from  
their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures,  
and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights:  
And it will be very well worth the Pains to have  
once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be  
taken away out of Wiſdoms Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the  
Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and  
ever to be ſharpened more and more*; which is alſo  
a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main  
guides of Childhood, becauſe therein the mind  
doth not as yet raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted  
contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their  
own objects, and if they be away, they grow  
dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out  
of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their Ob-  
jects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively,  
and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtned  
upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcern-  
ed. This Book then will do a good piece of ſer-  
vice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits, and  
preparing them for deeper Studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Chil-  
dren being won hereunto, and drawn over with this  
way of beeding, may be furniſhed with the know-  
ledge of the prime things that are in the world, by  
ſport and merry paſtime*. In a word, this Book will  
ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum  
and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even  
at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that

it be bound up in their native Tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of it self.

I. First *it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto*, especially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voice that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *A b c* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over a *Table of the chief Syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most treubelsome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Discriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same Book *being used in English in English Schools*, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole Language are found set orderly in their own places.

And

And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the Speech already understood into its parts; shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English Translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may see in this Edition, the whole Book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the Book is in all things the same, only in two Idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first Book of training one up to see a thing of himself with nothing but Rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole World, and the whole Language; and of all our Understanding about things. If a more perfect Description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a Language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere else, whither there will now be an easie passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses: Something remaineth to be said touching the more chearful use of this Book.

I. Let it be given to Children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with  
the

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the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

# The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

**T**Here are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused,) many of the Books of this well deserving Author Mr. John Commenius, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been translated in several Countries out of Latin into their own native Tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of singular use, and very advantagious to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young Children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words, they prove rather a mere toy and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude and variety (and thereby to become discouraged, than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retragade, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, we generally missing this way, do teach children as we do Parrots, so speak they know not what, nay which is worse, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Gram-

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may only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the Language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a Child to School till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any Language. But the gross misdemeanour of such Children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.*

*So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a Child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-Schools to learn the Latin-Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.*

*What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himself hath told you in his Preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare; leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly and is brought us to School to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.*

I. Let him look over the pictures with their general Titles or Inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his Head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

II. Let



II. Let him read the Description at large: First, in English and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but he understandingly grounded in Orthography, which is a thing too generally neglected by us; partly because our English Schools think that Children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and Scholars so little exercis'd therein, that they pass from Schools to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their Bills and Shop-Books.

III. Then let him get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, which he will more easily do, by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. To construe, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. To Parse, according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his Accidence; where I would have him tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; but especially to decline the Nouns and conjugate the Verbs according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence. As for the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and Construction in the latter part of the Accidence, I would not have a Child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of Etymology, as concerns the first part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar, and School Authors, especially, if whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have

have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech which cannot without alteration of some Pictures as well as words be expressed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it verbatim to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs and their manner of variation,

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to their Understanding. But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so compleatly as it were to be wished) I rejoyce in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signifie nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better unærstood and more firmly kept in mind. Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made.

I might

*I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply our selves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

*And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace, and remain while I live*

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

**CHARLES HOOLE.**

From my School, in  
Lothbury, London,  
Jan. 25. 1658.

---

**N. B.** Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.

The

*The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward  
sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in  
LONDON, touching a work of this Na-  
ture; in his Gate to Sciences, chap. 2.*

**C**ertainly *the use of Images or Representations  
is great*: If we could make our words as  
legible to Children as Pictures are, their infor-  
mation therefrom would be quickned and surer.  
But so we cannot do, though we must do what  
we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the  
Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish,  
Fowls, they would stand us in great stead. For  
Pictures are the most intelligible Books that Chil-  
dren can look upon. They come closest to Nature,  
nay, saith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

# Orbis Sensualium Pictus.

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures.

Invitation.

I.

Invitatio.



The Master and the Boy.

M. **C**ome Boy, learn to be wise.

P. What doth this mean, to be wise?

M. To understand rightly,

Magister & Puer.

M. **V**eni Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

M. Omnia, quæ necessaria,  
B rectè

to do rightly, and to speak out rightly, all that are necessary.

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by God's help.

P. How?

M. I will guide thee thro' row all.

I will shew thee all,

I will name thee all.

P. See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy Tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things.

Here thou hast a lively and vocal Alphabet.

rectè intelligere, rectè agere; rectè eloqui.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia,

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices Sonos, ex quibus constat Sermo humanus; quos, Animalia sciunt formare, & tua Lingua scit imitari, & tua Manus potest pingere.

Postea ibimus in Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.



*Cornix cornicatur, á á* A a  
The Crow crieth.



*Agnus balat, b é é é* B b  
The Lamb blaiteth.



*Cicáda stridet, cí cí* C c  
The Grasshopper chirpeth.



*Upupa dicit, du du* D d  
The Whooppoo saith.



*Infans ejulat, é é é* E e  
The Infant crieth.



*Ventus flat, fi fi* F f  
The Wind bloweth.



*Anser gingrit, ga ga* G g  
The Goose gagleth.



*Os halat, há'h há'h* H h  
The mouth breatheth out.



*Mus mintrit, í í í* I i  
The Mouse chirpeth.



*Anas tetrinnit, kha kha* K k  
The Duck quaketh.



*Lupus ululat, lu ulu* L l  
The Wolf howleth.



*Ursus murmurat, mum mum* M m  
The Bear grumbleth.



*Felis* clamat, *nau nau* N n  
*The Cat* crieth.



*Auriga* clamat, *ó ó ó* O o  
*The Carter* crieth.



*Pullus* pipit, *pi pi* P p  
*The Chicken* peepeth.



*Cuculus* cuculat, *kuk ku* Q q  
*The Cuckow* singeth.



*Canis* ringitur, *err* R r  
*The Dog* grinneth.



*Serpens* sibilat, *si* S s  
*The Serpent* hisseth.



*Graculus* clamat, *tactac* T t  
*The Jay* crieth.



*Bubo* ululat, *ú ú* U u  
*The Owl* hooteth.



*Lepus* vagit, *va* W w  
*The Hare* squeaketh.



*Rana* coaxat, *coax* X x  
*The Frog* croaketh.



*Asinus* rudit, *yyy* Y y  
*The Ass* brayeth.



*Tabanus* dicit, *ds ds* Z z  
*The Breeze or Horse-*  
*fly* saith.

God.



God,

II.

Deus.



2

*GOD is of himself from everlasting to everlasting.*

*A most perfect and a most blessed Being.*

*In his Essence Spiritual, and One.*

*In his Personality, Three.*

*In his Will, Holy, Just, Merciful and True.*

*In his Power, very great.*

*In his Goodness, very merciful and good.*

*In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.*

*A Light inaccessible ; and yet all in all.*

*Every where, and no where.*

*Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.*

*Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.*

*Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.*

*Hypostasi Trinus.*

*Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.*

*Potentia maximus.*

*Bonitate optimus.*

*Sapientiâ immensus.*

*Lux inaccessa ; & tamen omnia in omnibus.*

*Ubique & nullibi.*

The chiefest Good, and the only inexhausted Fountain of all good things.

As the Creator, so the Governour and Preserver of all things, which we call the World.

Summum Bonum, & bonorum omnium Fons solus, & inexhaustus.

Omnium Rerum quas vocamus Mundum, ut Creator, ita Gubernator, & Conservator.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



3

The Heaven, 1.  
hath Fire, and Stars.

The Clouds, 2.  
hang in the Air.

Birds, 3.  
fly under the Clouds.

Fishes, 4.  
swim in the Water.

The Earth hath Hills, 5.  
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.  
Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.

Cælum, 1.  
habet Ignem & Stellas.

Nubes, 2.  
pendent in Aëre.

Aves, 3.  
volant sub Nubibus.

Pisces, 4.  
natant in Aqua.

Terra habet Montes, 5.  
Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.  
Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.

Thus

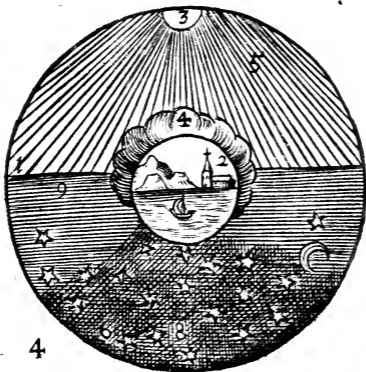
Thus the greatest Bodies of  
the World, the four Elements,  
are full of their own Inhabi-  
tants.

Ita sunt plena Habitatori-  
bus suis, quatuor Elementa,  
Mundi maxima Corpora.

The Heaven.

IV,

Cælum.



4

The Heaven, 1.  
is wheeled about, and  
encompasseth the Earth, 2.  
standing in the middle.

The Sun, 3.  
wheresoever it is, shineth  
perpetually, howsoever dark  
Clouds, 4.  
may take it from us ;  
and by its Rays 5.  
it causeth Light, and the  
Light, Day.

On the other side, over  
against it, is Darkness, 6.  
and thence Night.

Cælum, 1,  
rotatur, &  
ambit Terram, 2,  
stantem in medio.

Sol, 3.  
ubi ubi est, fulget  
perpetuò, ut ut densa  
Nubila, 4.  
eum à nobis eripiant ;  
facitque suis Radius, 5.  
Lucem, Lux Diem.

Ex opposito, sunt Tene-  
bræ, 6. inde Nox.

B 4

In

*In the Night  
shineth the Moon, 7.  
and the Stars, 8.  
glister, and twinkle.*

*In the Evening, 9.  
is Twilight :*

*In the Morning, 10.  
the breaking, and  
dawning of the Day.*

*Nocte  
splendet Luna, 7.  
& Stella, 8.  
micant, scintillant.  
Vesperis, 9.  
est Crepusculum :  
Manè Aurora, 10.  
& Dilucidum.*

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



*The Fire gloweth,  
burneth and consumeth to ashes.*

*A spark of it struck out of  
a Flint, (or Firestone) 2.  
by means of a Steel, 1.  
and taken by Tinder in  
a Tinder-box, 3.  
lighteth a Match, 4.  
and after that a Candle, 5.*

*Ignis ardet,  
urit, cremat.*

*Ejus Scintilla,  
ope Chalybis, 1.  
è Silice (Pyrite) 2. elisa,  
& in Suscitabulo, 3.  
à Fomite excepta,  
Sulphuratum, 4.  
& inde Candelam, 5.*

or a stick, 6.  
 and causeth a flame, 7.  
 or blaze, 8.  
 which catcheth hold of the  
 Houses.

Smoak, 9.  
 ascendeth therefrom,  
 which, sticking to the  
 Chimney, 10.  
 turneth into Soot.

Of a Fire-brand,  
 (or burning stick)  
 is made a Brand, 11.  
 (or quenched stick.)

Of a hot Coal  
 (red hot piece  
 of a Fire-brand)  
 is made a Coal, 12.  
 (or a dead Cinder.)

That which remaineth,  
 is at last Ashes, 13.  
 and Embers (or hot Ashes.)

vel Lignum, 6. accendit,  
 & Flammam, 7. excitat  
 vel Incendium, 8.  
 quod Aedificia corripit.

Fumus, 9.  
 inde ascendit,  
 qui, adhærens  
 Camino, 10.  
 abit in Fuliginem.

Ex Torre,  
 (ligno ardente,)  
 fit Titio, 11.  
 (lignum extinctum.)

Ex Pruna,  
 (candente  
 Torris particulâ)  
 fit Carbo, 12.  
 (Particula mortua.)

Tandem quod remanet,  
 est Cinis, 13.  
 & Favilla (Cinis ardens.)



A cool Air, 1.  
breatheth gently.

The Wind, 2.  
bloweth strongly.

A Storm, 3.  
throweth down Trees.

A Whirl-wind, 4.  
turneth it self in a round  
compass.

A Wind under Ground, 5.  
causeth an Earthquake.

An Earthquake causeth  
gapings of the Earth, ( and  
falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1,  
spirat leniter.

Ventus, 2.  
flat validè.

Procella, 3.  
sternit Arbores.

Turbo, 4.  
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus subterraneus, 5.  
excitat Terra motum.

Terra-motus facit  
Laves (ruinas.) 6.

The Water.

VII.

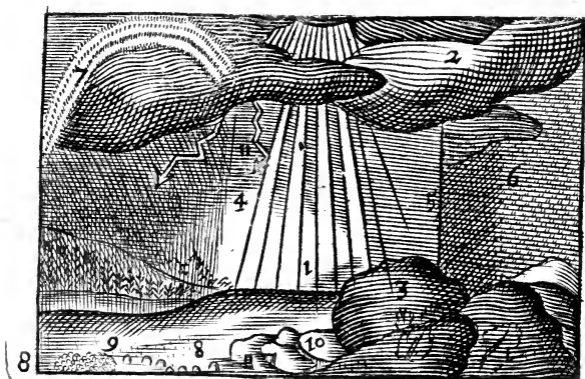
Aqua.



The Water springeth  
 out of a Fountain, 1.  
 floweth downwards in a  
 brook, 2.  
 runneth in a Beck, 3.  
 standeth in a Pond, 4.  
 slideth in the Stream, 5.  
 whirled about in a  
 Whirl-pit, 6.  
 and causeth Fens, 7.  
 The River bath Banks, 8.  
 The Sea maketh Shores, 9.  
 Bays, 10. Capes, 11.  
 Islands 12. Almost Islands 13.  
 Neckes of Land, 14.  
 Straights, 15.  
 and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua scater  
 è Fonte, 1.  
 defluit  
 in Torrente, 2.  
 manat in Rivo, 3.  
 stat in Stagno, 4.  
 fluit in Flumine, 5.  
 gyratur  
 in Vortice, 6.  
 facit Paludes, 7.  
 Flumen habet Ripas, 8.  
 Mare facit Littora, 9.  
 Sinus, 10. Promontoria, 11.  
 Insulas, 12. Peninsulas, 13.  
 Isthmos, 14.  
 Freta, 15.  
 & habet Scopulos, 16.

The



A Vapour, 1. ascendeth from  
the Water.

From it a Cloud, 2.  
is made, and a white Mist, 3.  
near the Earth.

Rain, 4.  
and a small Shower distilleth  
out of a Cloud, drop by drop.

Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.  
half frozen is Snow, 6.  
being warm is Mel-dew.

In a rainy Cloud,  
set over against the Sun,  
the Rainbow, 7. appeareth.

A drop falling into the wa-  
ter, maketh a Bubble, 8.  
many Bubbles make froth, 9.

Frozen Water is called  
Ice, 10.

Dew congealed,

Ex Aqua ascendit  
Vapor, 1.

Inde fit Nubes, 2.  
& propè terram Nebula, 3.

E Nube guttatim stillat  
Pluvia 4. & Imber.

Quæ gelata, Grando, 5.  
semigelata, Nix, 6.  
calesacta, Rubigo est.

In nube pluviosâ,  
Soli oppositâ, apparet  
Iris, 7.

Gutta incidens in aquam  
facit Bullam, 8.  
multæ Bullæ faciunt  
spumam, 9.

Aqua congelata  
Glacies, 10.

Ros congelatus,

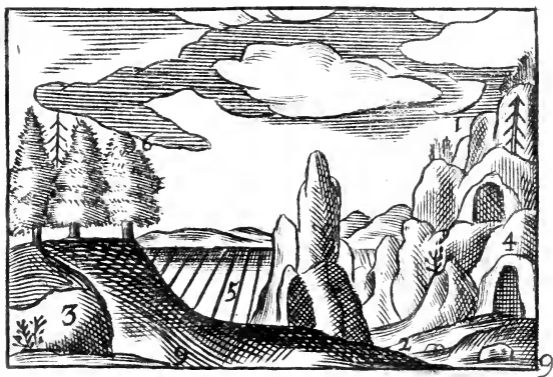


called a white Frost.  
 Thunder is made of a  
 imstone-like vapour,  
 hich breaking out of a Cloud,  
 ith Lightning, II.  
 nderereth and striketh  
 ith lightning.

*Pruina* dicitur  
 Ex vapore  
 sulphureo fit *Tonitru*,  
 quod erumpens è Nube  
 cum *Fulgure*, II.  
 tonat & fulminat.

The Earth.

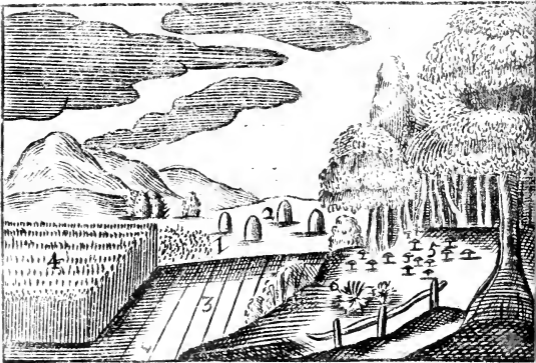
IX.

*Terra.*

*In the Earth are*  
 high Mountains, 1.  
 Deep Valleys, 2.  
 Hills rising, 3.  
 Hollow Caves, 4.  
 Plain Fields, 5.  
 Shady Woods, 6.

*In Terra sunt*  
 Montes, 1. alti,  
 Valles, 2. profundæ,  
 Colles, 3. Elevati,  
 Speluncæ, 4. cavæ,  
 Campi, 5. plani,  
 Sylvæ, 6. opacæ.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ-Fœtus*

10

A meadow 1. yieldeth grafs,  
with Flowers and Herbs,  
which being cut down,  
are made Hay, 2.

A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn,  
and Pot-herbs, 4.

Mushrooms, 5.  
Straw-berries, 6.  
Myrtle-trees, &c.  
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, and  
Minerals  
grow under the Earth.

*Pratum*, 1. fert *Gramina*  
cum *Floribus* & *Herbis*,  
quæ defecta  
fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.

*Arvum*, 3. fert *Fruges*,  
& *Olera*, 4.

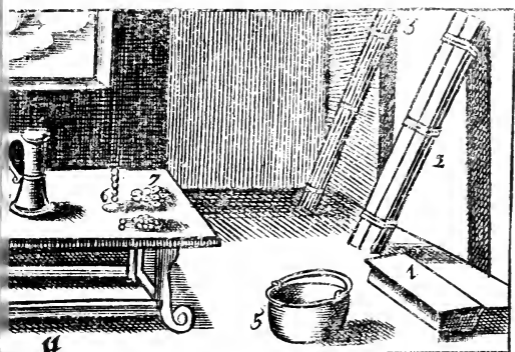
In *Sylvis* proveniunt  
*Fungi*, 5.  
*Fraga*, 6.  
*Myrtylli*, &c.

Sub terrâ nascuntur  
*Metalla*, *Lepides*,  
*Mineralia*.

Metals.

XI.

Metalle.

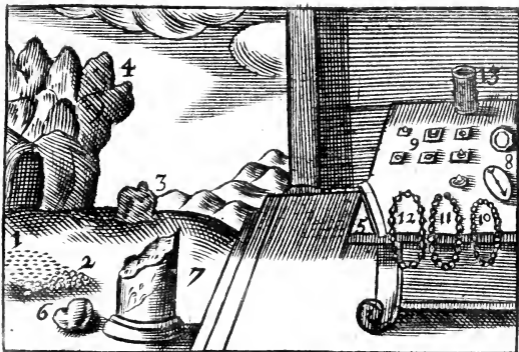


Lead 1.  
*soft, and heavy.*  
 Iron, 2. *is hard,*  
 and Steel, 3. *harder.*  
*They make Tankards*  
*or Cans*) 4. of Tin.  
 Kettles, 5. of Copper,  
 andlesticks, 6. of Latin,  
 rollers, 7. of Silver,  
 Ducats and Crown pieces, 8.  
 Gold.

Quick-silver *is always li-*  
*quid, and eateth thorow Me-*  
*tals.*

Plumbum, 1.  
 est molle & grave.  
 Ferrum, 2. est durum;  
 & durior Calybs, 3.  
 E Stanno,  
 faciunt Cantharos, 4.  
 è Cupro Ahena; 5.  
 Ex Orichalco, Candelabra, 6.  
 Ex Argento, Thaleros, 7.  
 Ex Auro, Sucatos,  
 (Ducatos) & Coronatus, 8.  
 Argentum vivum, semper  
 liquet & Metalla corrodit.

Stones



12

Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.  
is Stone broken into bits.

A great Stone, 3  
is a piece of  
a Rock (or Crag) 4.

A Whetstone, 5.  
a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.  
are ordinary Stones.

A Load-stone, 8.  
draweth Iron to it.

Jewels, 9.  
are clear Stones, as  
The Diamond white,  
The Ruby red,  
The Sapphire blew,  
The Emerald green,  
The Jacinth yellow, &c.  
And they glister, being cut in  
fashion of the Nails of ones  
hand.

Pearls, and Unions 10.  
grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & Sabulum, 2.  
est comminutus Lapis.

Saxum, 3.  
est pars  
Petrae (Cautis) 4.

Cos, 5.  
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.  
sunt Lapides obscuri.

Magnes, 8.  
adtrahit ferrum:

Gemma, 9.  
sunt Lapilli pellucidi, ut  
Adamas candidus,  
Rubinus rubeus,  
Sapphirus cæruleus,  
Smaragdus viridis,  
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.  
Et micant unguлатi.

Margaritæ & Uniones, 10  
crescunt in Conchis.

Coral:

Corals, 11.

in a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12. is gathered from the Sea.

Glass, 13. is like Chrystal.

Corallia, 11.

in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.

Vitrum, 13. simile est Chrystallo.

Tree.

XIII.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root, 4.

Waxeth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem, 5.

Waxeth from the Root.

The Stem divideth it self

into Boughs, 6.

and green Branches, 7.

made of Leaves, 8.

E Semine procrefcit

Planta, 1.

Planta abit

in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Arborem sustentat

Radix, 4.

E Radice surgit

Stirps, (Stemma.) 5.

Stirps se dividit

in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.

factas e Foliis, 8.

C

The

The top 9.  
is in the height.

The Stock 10.  
is close to the roots.

A Log. 11.  
is the body fell'd down,  
without Boughs, having Bark  
and Rind 12.

Bark and Heart, 13.

Bird-lime 14.  
groweth upon the boughs,  
which also sweat  
Gumm,  
Rosin,  
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.  
in summo est.

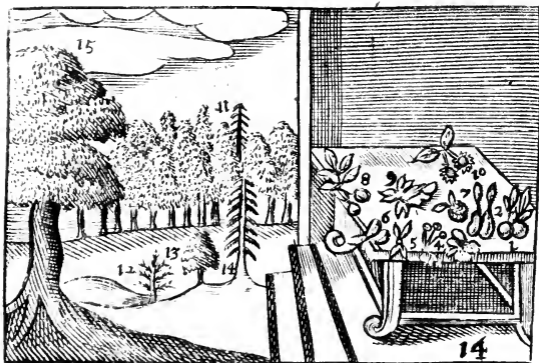
Truncus 10.  
adhæret radicibus:

Caudex 11.  
est dejectus Stipes,  
sine ramis; habens Corticem  
& Librum, 12.

pulpam & medullam, 13.

Viscum 14.  
ramis adnascitur:  
qui etiam  
Gummi,  
Resinam, Picem, &c.  
sudent.

## Fruits of Trees XIV. *Fructus Arborum*



Fruits that have no shells  
are pulled from fruit-bearing  
trees.

The Apple 1. is round:

Poma  
ab arboribus fructiferis  
decerpuntur.

Malum 1. est rotundum.

Th

The Pear 2. and Fig 3,  
are somewhat long.

The Cherry 4.  
hangeth by a long starr.

The Plum 5.  
and Peach 6.

by a shorter.

The Mulberry 7.  
by a very short one.

The Wall-nut 8.

The Hasel-nut, 9.

and Chest-nut 10.

are wrapt in a husk  
and a Shell.

Barren Trees are 11.

The Firr, the Alder,  
the Birch, the Cypress,  
the Beech, the Ash,  
the Sallow, the Linden-tree,  
&c. but most of them affording  
shade.

But the Juniper 12.

and Bay-tree 13. yield  
Berries.

The Pine 14. Pine-apples.

The Oak 15.

Acorns and Galls.

*Pyrum* 2. & *Ficus* 3:  
sunt oblonga.

*Cerasum* 4.  
pendet longo *Pediolo*:

*Prunum* 5.

& *Persicum* 8.

*breviori*.

*Morum* 7.

*brevissimo*.

*Nux Juglans* 8.

*Avellana* 9.

& *Castanea* 10.

*involuta sunt Cortici*

& *Putamini*.

*Steriles arbores sunt* 11:

*Abies, Alnus,*

*Betula, Cupressus,*

*Fagus, Fraxinus,*

*Salix, Tilia, &c.*

*sed plerique umbiferæ.*

At *Juniperus* 12.

& *Laurus* 13. ferunt

*Baccas.*

*Pinus* 14. *Strobilos.*

*Quercus* 15.

*Glandes & Gallos.*

Flowers.

XV.

Flores.



The most noted,  
amongst the Flowers,  
In the beginning of the  
Spring, are the  
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.  
the Daffadil, 3.

Then the Lillies,  
white and yellow, 4.  
and blew, 5.  
and the Rose, 6.  
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.  
&c.

Of these Garlands, 8.  
and Nofegays, 9.  
are tyed round with twigs.

There are also sweet  
Herbs added, 10.  
as Majoram,  
Flower-gentle, Rue,  
Lavender,  
Rosemary,

Inter flores,  
notiffimi,  
Primo vero,

Viola, 1. Hyacinthus, 2.  
Narcissus, 3.

Tum Lilia,  
alba & lutea 4.  
& cœrulea, 5.  
tandem Rosa, 6.  
& Caryophillum, 7. &c.

Ex his videntur Serta, 8.  
& Servia, 9.

Adduntur etiam  
Herbæ odorata, 10.  
ut Amaranthus,  
Amaranthus, Ruta,  
Lavendula,  
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)  
Hyssop,



Hyſop, Spike,  
Baſil, Sage,  
Mints, &c.

Amongſt Field-flowers, 11.  
the moſt noted are  
the May-lillie,  
Germander, the Blew-Bottle,  
Chamomel, &c.

And amongſt Herbs,  
Trefoil,  
Wormwood, Sorrel,  
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip, 12.  
is the grace of flowers,  
but affording no ſmell.

Hyſſopus, Nardus,  
Ocimum, Salvia,  
Menta, &c.

Inter Campeſtres, 11.  
notiffimi ſunt, Flores:  
Lilium Convallium,  
Chamaedrys, Cyanus,  
Chamamelum, &c.

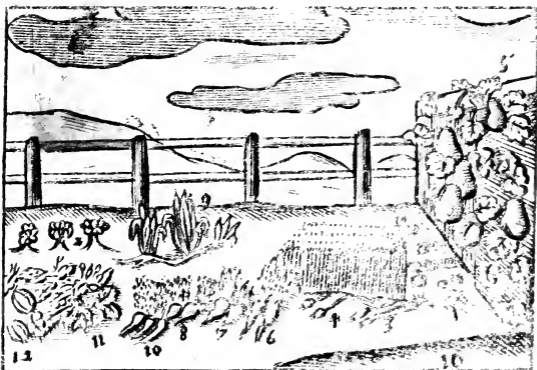
Et Herbæ,  
Cytisus (Trifolium)  
Absinthium, Acetoſa,  
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa, 12.  
Florum decus eſt,  
ſed odoris expers.

Potherbs.

XVI.

Olera,



Pot-herbs grow in  
Gardens,  
as, Lettice, 1.  
Colewort, 2.  
Onions, 3.

In hortis nascuntur  
Olera.  
ut, Lactuca, 1.  
Brassica, 2.  
Cepa, 3.

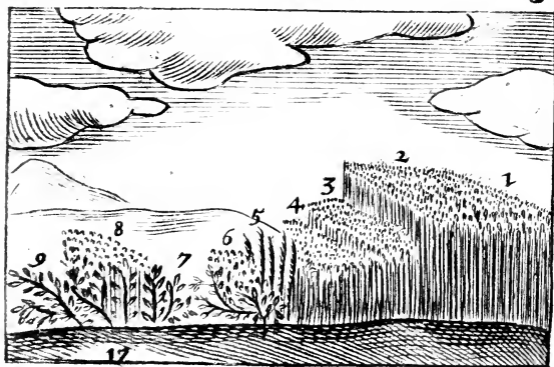
Garlick 4. Gourd 5.  
 The Parsnep 6.  
 The Turnep 7.  
 The Rhadish 8.  
 Horfe-Rhadish 9.  
 Perfelie 10.  
 Cucumbers 11.  
 and Pompions 12.

*Allium* 4. *Cucurbita* 5.  
*Sifer* 6.  
*Rapa* 7.  
*Raphanus minor* 8.  
*Raphanus major* 9.  
*Petroselinum* 10.  
*Cucumeres* 11.  
*Pepones* 12.

Corn.

XVII.

Fruges.



Some Corn grows upon a  
 straw,  
 parted by knots,  
 as Wheat, 1.  
 Rie, 2. Barley, 3.  
 in which the Ear hath  
 awnes, or else it is without  
 awnes, and it nourisheth the  
 Corns in the Husk.

Some instead of an ear,  
 have a rizom (or plume)  
 containing the Corn by bunches,  
 as, Oats, 4. Millet 5.  
 Turkey-wheat, 6.

*Frumenta* quædam cre-  
 scunt super culmum,  
 distinctum geniculis,  
 ut, *Triticum*, 1.  
*Siligo*, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.  
 in quibus *Spica* habet  
*Aristas*, aut est mutica, fo-  
 vetque grana in gluma.

Quædam pro *Spicâ*,  
 habent *Paniculam*, continen-  
 tem grana fasciatim,  
 ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.  
*Frumentum Saracenicum*, 6.  
 Pulse

Pulse have Cods,  
 which enclose the corns in two  
 halves,  
 as, Pease, 7.  
 Beans, 8. Verches 9.  
 and those are less than these,  
 Lentils and Urles (or Tares.)

Legumina habent Siliquas,  
 quæ grana includunt valvulis,  
 ut, Pisum, 7.  
 Fabæ 8. Vicia 9.  
 & his minores,  
 Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs.

XVIII.

Frutices



A Plant being greater,  
 and harder than an herb,  
 is called a Shrub:  
 such as are  
 In Banks and Ponds,  
 the Rush, 1.  
 the Bulrush, 2.  
 or Cane without knots,  
 bearing Cats-tails,  
 and the Reed, 3.  
 which is knotty and hollow  
 within.  
 Elsewhere, 4.

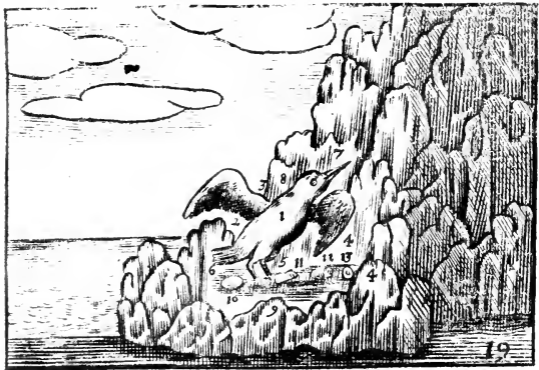
Planta major herba &  
 durior, dicitur  
 Frutex:  
 ut sunt  
 In ripis & stagnis,  
 Juncus 1.  
 enodis Scirpus  
 [Canna] 2.  
 terens Typhos,  
 & nodosa  
 intusque cava  
 Arundo 3.  
 Alibi, 4.

the Rose,  
 the Bastard-Corinths,  
 the Elder, the Juniper,  
 Also the Vine, 5.  
 which putteth forth branches, 6.  
 and these tendrels, 7.  
 Vine-leaves, 8.  
 and bunches of grapes, 9.  
 on the stalk  
 whereof hang Grapes,  
 which contain Grape-stones.

Rosa,  
 Ribes,  
 Sambucus, Juniperus,  
 Item Vitis, 5.  
 quæ emittit  
 Palmites, 6.  
 & hi Capreolos, 7.  
 Pampinos, 8.  
 ac Racemos, 9.  
 quorum Scapo pendent uvæ,  
 continentes Acinos.

## XIX.

## Living-Creatures, and First Birds.

*Animalia, & primum Aves.*

A living Creature liveth,  
 perceiveth, moveth it self;  
 is born, dieth,  
 is nourished,  
 and groweth; standeth,  
 or sitteth, or lieth,  
 or goeth.

Animal vivit,  
 sentit, movet se;  
 nascitur, moritur,  
 nutritur,  
 & crescit; stat,  
 aut sedet, aut cubat,  
 aut graditur,

A Bird

A Bird, (Fisher, 1.  
ere the King's making her  
est in the Sea.)

is covered with Feathers, 2.

lyeth with Wings, 3.

hath two pinions, 4.

and as many Feet, 5.

and a Tail, 6.

and a Bill, 7.

The Shee, 8. layeth Eggs, 10.  
in a nest, 9.

and sitting upon them,

hatcheth young ones, 11.

An Egg is covered with a  
Shell, 12.

under which is

the White, 13.

in this the Yolk, 14.

*Avis*, (hic *Haleyon*, 1.  
in mari n: dulans.)

tegitur *Plumis*, 2.

volat *Pennis*, 3.

habet duas *Alas*, 4.

totidem *Pedes*, 5.

*Caudam*, 6.

& *Rostrum*, 7.

*Fœmella*, 8, in *Nido*, 9.

ponit *Ova*, 10.

hisque incubans,

excludit *Pullos*, 11.

*Ovum* tegitur *testa*, 12.

sub qua est

*Albumen*, 13.

in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

## Tame Fowl.

XX. *Aves Domesticae.*

The Cock, 1.  
(which croweth in the Morning)

*Gallus*, 1.  
(qui mane cantat)

hath

*hath a Comb, 2.  
and Spurs; 3.  
being gelded, he is called a  
Capon, and is crammed  
in a Coop, 4.*

*A Hen, 5.*

*scrapeth the Dunghil,  
and picketh up Corns :  
as also the Pigeons, 6.  
(which are brought up in a  
Pigeon-house, 7.)  
and the Turkey-cock 8.  
with his Turkey-hen, 9.*

*The gay Peacock, 10.  
prideth in his feathers.*

*The Stork, 11.*

*buildeth her Nest on the top of  
the House.*

*The Swallow, 12.*

*the Sparrow, 13.*

*the Mag-pie, 14.*

*the Jackdaw, 15.*

*and the Bat, 16.*

*(or Flettermouse)*

*use to flie about Houses,*

*habet Christam, 2.*

*& Calcavia, 3.*

*castratus dicitur Capo,*

*& faginatur*

*in Oneithotrophio, 4.*

*Gallina, 5.*

*ruspatur finetum,*

*& colligit grana:*

*sicut & Columba, 6.*

*(quæ educantur in Columba-  
rio ; 7.)*

*& Gallopavus, 8.*

*cum suâ Meleagride, 9.*

*Formosus Pavo, 10.*

*pennis superbit.*

*Ciconia, 11.*

*in tecto nidificat.*

*Hirundo, 12.*

*Passer, 13.*

*Pica, 14.*

*Monedula, 15.*

*& Vespertilio, 16.*

*(Mus alatus)*

*volitant circa Domus.*



The Nighthingal 1. singeth  
the sweetlyest of all.

The Lark 2. singeth  
she flyeth in the Air.

The Quail, 3.  
sitting on the ground;  
others on the boughs of trees 4.

As, the Canary-bird,  
the Chaffinch,  
the Goldfinch,  
the Siskin,  
the Linner,  
the little Titmouse,  
the Wood-wall,  
the Robin-red-breast,  
the Hedge-sparrow, &c.

The party-coloured Parret 5.

the Black-bird 6.  
the Stare, 7.  
with the Mag-pie  
and the Jay, learn

*Luscinia (Philomela)* 1.  
cantat suavissimè omnium;

*Alauda* 2. cantillat  
volitans in aere;

*Coturnix*, 3.  
humi sedens;

Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4.  
ut, *Luteola peregrina*,

*Fringilla*,  
*Carduelis*,  
*Acanthis*,  
*Linaria*,  
parvus *Parus*,  
*Galgulus*,  
*Rubecula*,  
*Curruca*, &c.

*Psittacus* 5. discolor,

*Merula*, 6.

*Sturnus*, 7.

cum *Pica*,  
& *Monedula*, discunt

to frame mens words.

A great many are wont to  
be shut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare.

Pleræque, solent includi  
Caveis, 8

## XXII.

### Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods



### *Aves Campestris & Sylvestres.*

The Ostrich, 1.  
is the greatest Bird.

The Wren, 2.  
is the least.

The Owl, 3.  
the most despicable.

The Whoopoo, 4.  
the most nasty,  
for it eateth dung.

The Bird of Paradise, 5.  
is very rare.

The Pheasant, 6.  
the Bastard, 7.

Strathio, 1.  
est ales maximus.

Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)  
minimus.

Noctua, 3.  
despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.  
sordidissimus,  
vescitur enim stercoribus.

Manucodiata, 5.  
rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.  
Tarda (Otis) 7.



the deaf wild Peacock 8.  
 the Moor-hen, 9.  
 the Partridge, 10.  
 the Woodcock, 11.  
 and the Thrush, 12.  
 are accounted Dainties.

Among the rest,  
 the best are,  
 the watchful Crane, 13.  
 the mournful Turtle, 14.  
 the Cuckow, 15.  
 the Stock-dove,  
 the Speight, the Jay,  
 the Crow, &c. 16.

Tetrao, 8. surdus;  
 Attagen, 9.  
 Perdix, 10.  
 Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.  
 & Turdus, 12.  
 in deliciis habentur.  
 Inter reliquas,  
 potissimæ sunt,  
 Grus, 13. pervigil.  
 Turtur, 14. gemens.  
 Cuculus, 15.  
 Palumbes,  
 Picus, Garrulus,  
 Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.  
 the King of Birds,  
 locketh upon the Sun.  
 The Vulture, 2.  
 and the Raven, 3.

Aquila, 1.  
 Rex Avium,  
 Solem intuecur.  
 Vultur, 2.  
 & Corvus, 3.

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4. pursueth  
Chickens.

The Falcon, 5.

the Hobbie, 6.

and the Hawk, 7.

catch at little Birds.

The Gerfalcon, 8.

Pigeons, and greater Birds.

pascuntur morticinis,  
[cadaveribus.]

Milvus 4. infectatur  
pallos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

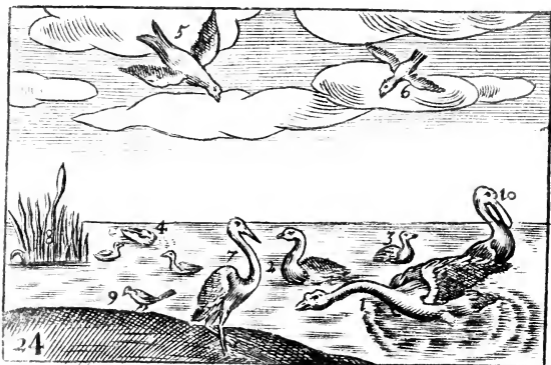
& Accipiter, 7.

captant aviculas.

Astur, 8.

columbas, & aves majores.

## Water-Fowl. XXIV. Aves Aquaticæ



The white Swan, 1.

the Goose, 2.

and the Duck, 3.

swim up and down.

The Cormorant, 4.  
diveth.

Add to these the water-hen,  
and the Pelican, &c. 10.

Olor 1. candidus;

Anser, 2.

& Anas, 3.

natant.

Mergus, 4.

se mergit.

His adde Fulicam,

Pelecanum, &c. 10.

The Osprey; 5.  
 and the Sea-mew, 6.  
 flying down-wards  
 to catch Fish,  
 as the Heron 7.  
 standing on the Banks.  
 The Bittern, 8.  
 uttereth his Bill into the water,  
 and belloweth like an Ox.  
 The Water-wagtail 9.  
 waggeth the tail.

*Halixetus* 5.  
 & *Gavia*, 6.  
 devolantes,  
 sed *Ardea* 7.  
 stans in ripis captant pisces.  
*Butio*, 8.  
 rostrum aquæ inferit,  
 & ut bos mugit.  
*Motacilla*, 9.  
 motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Insecta volantia.*



The Bee 1. maketh honey,  
 which the Drone 2. devoureth.

The Wasp, 3.  
 and the Hornet, 4.  
 molest with a sting;  
 and the Gad-Bee  
 (or Breeze) 5.  
 especially Cattel.

*Apis* 1. facit mel,  
 quod depascit *Fucus* 2;

*Vespa*, 3.  
 & *Crabro*, 4.  
 aculeo insectant;  
 & *Pecus* imprimis,  
*Cestrum* (*Afilus*;) 5.

but the Fly 6.

and the Gnat, 7. us.

The Cricket, 8. singeth.

The Butterfly, 9. is a winged Caterpillar.

The Beetle, 10. covereth her wings with Cafes.

The Glow-worm, 11. shineth by night.

nos autem *Musca*, 6.  
& *Culex*. 7.

*Gryllus*, 8. cantillat.

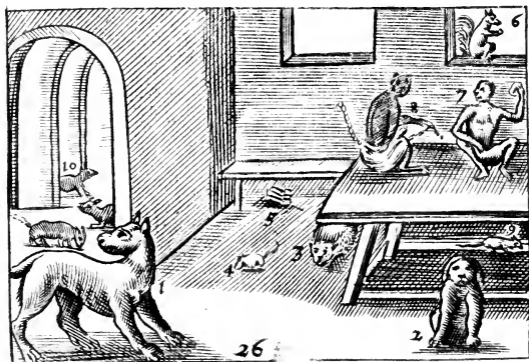
*Papilio*, 9. est  
*Eruca alata*.

*Scarabeus*, 10. tegit  
alas vaginis.

*Cicindela* [*Lampyrus*] 11.  
noctu nitet.

## XXVI.

Four-footed Beasts, and first those about the House.



### *Quadrupeda, & primum Domestica.*

The Dog, 1.  
with the Whelp, 2.  
is keeper of the House.  
The Cat, 3.

*Canis*, 1.  
cum *Catello*, 2.  
est *custos Domus*.  
*Felis* (*Catus*) 3.

dedeth the House

Mice, 4.

which also a

house-trap, 5. doth.

The Squirrel, 6.

the Ape, 7.

and the Monkey, 8.

are kept at home

for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.

and other greater Mice, 10.

the Weasel, the Martin,

and the Ferret,

which trouble the House.

domum purgat

à Muribus, 4.

quod etiam facit

Muscipula, 5.

Sciurus, 6.

Simia, 7.

& Cercopithecus, 8.

domi habentur

delectamento.

Glis, 9.

& ceteri Mures majores, 10.

ut, Mustula, Martes,

Viverra,

domum infestant.

Beard-Cattel.

XXVII.

Pecora.



The Eull, 1. the Cow, 2.

the Calf, 3.

covered with hair.

The Ram, the Wether, 4.

Ewe, 5. and the Lamb, 6.

with wool.

Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2.

& Vitulus, 3.

pilis teguntur.

Aries, Vervex, 4.

Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.

lanam gestant.

D

Hircus

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.

with the She-goat, 8.

and Kid, 9. have  
shag-hair, and beards.

The Hog, the Sow, 10.  
and the Pigs, 11.

have bristles,  
but not horns;  
but cloven feet too,  
as those others have.

*Hircus, Caper, 7.*

*cum Capra, 8.*

*& Hædo, 9. habent  
Villos & aruncos.*

*Porcus, Scrofa, 10.*

*cum Porcellis, 11.*

*habent Setas,  
at non Cornua;  
sed etiam Ungulas bisulcas  
ut illa.*

## Labouring-Beasts. XXVIII.

*Jumen*



The Ass, 1.  
and the Mule, 2.  
carry burthens.

The Horse, 3.  
(which a Mane, 4. graceth)  
carryeth us.

The Camel, 5.  
carryeth the Merchants  
with his Waves.

*Asinus, 1.*

*& Mulus, 2.  
gestant Onera.*

*Equus, 3.*

*(quem ornat Juba, 4.)  
nos ipsos.*

*Camelus, 5.*

*Mercatorem  
cum mercibus suis.*

The Elephant, 6.

*draweth his meat to him  
with his Trunk, 7.*

*He hath two Teeth, 8.*

*standing out,  
and is able to carry  
full thirty men.*

*Elephas, (Berus) 6.*

*pabulum adtrahit*

*Proboscide, 7.*

*Dentes duos, 8.*

*habet prominentes,*

*& portare potest*

*etiam triginta viros.*

Wild Cattel.

XXIX.

*Feræ Pecudes.*



The Buff, 1.

*and the Buffal, 2.*

*are wild Bulls.*

The Elke, 3.

*being bigger than an Horse  
(whose back is impenetrable)*

*with knaggy Horns;*

*as also the Hart, 4,*

*But the Roe, 5.*

*and the Hind-calt, almost none.*

The Stone-back, 6.

*are the large great ones;*

The Wild-goat, 7.

*with very little ones,*

*of which she hangeth*

*her self on a Rock*

*Urus, 1.*

*& Bubalus, 2.*

*sunt feri Boves.*

*Alces, 3.*

*major equo*

*(cujus tergus est impenetrabi-*

*lis) habet ramosa cornua;*

*ut & Cervus, 4.*

*Sed Caprea, 5.*

*cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla.*

*Capricornus, 6.*

*prægrandia;*

*Rupicapra, 7.*

*minuta,*

*quibus se ad rupem*

*suspendit;*

The Unicorn, 8.  
hath but one,  
but that a precious one.

The Boar, 9.  
assaileth one with his tushes.

The Hare, 10. is fearful.

The Cony, 11.  
diggeth the Earth;

As also the Mole, 12.  
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.  
unam,  
sed pretiosum.

Aper, 9.  
dentibus grassatur.

Lepus, 10. paver.

Cuniculus, 11.  
terram perfodit;

Ut & Talpa, 12.  
quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts.

XXX.

Feræ Bestiæ.



Wild Beasts

have sharp paws, and  
teeth, and are flesh eaters.

As the Lion, 1.

the King of four-footed Beasts,  
having a mane,  
with the Lioness;

The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiæ

habent acutos ungues, &  
dentes, suntque carnivora.

Ut Leo, 1.

Rex quadrupedum,  
jubatus,  
cum Leona;

Maculosus Pardus (Pan-  
thera) 2.

The



The Tyger, 3.  
*the cruellest of all.*  
 The Shaggy Bear, 4.  
 The ravenous Wolf, 5.  
 The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.  
 The tailed Fox, 7.  
*the craftiest of all.*  
 The Hedge-hog, 8.  
*is prickly.*  
 The Badger, 9.  
*delighteth in holes.*

Tygris, 3:  
 immaniffima omnium.  
 Villosus Ursus, 4.  
 Rapax Lupus, 5.  
 Lynx, 6. visu pollens.  
 Caudata Vulpes, 7.  
 omnium astutiffima,  
 Erinaceus, 8.  
 est aculeatus.  
 Melis, 9  
 latebris gaudet.

## XXX.

## Serpents and creeping things.



## Serpentes &amp; Reptilia.

Snakes creep  
 by winding themselves ;  
 The Adder, 1.  
*in the wood ;*  
 The Water-snake, 2.  
*in the water ;*  
 The Viper, 3.  
*among great stones ;*

Angues repunt  
 finuando se ;  
 Coluber, 1.  
*in Sylvâ ;*  
 Natrîx (hydra) 2:  
*in Aquâ ;*  
 Vipera, 3.  
*in saxis ;*

The Asp, 4. *in the fields.*  
The Boa (or Milk-snake 5.)  
*in Houses.*

The Slow-worm, 6.  
*is blind.*

The Lizzard, 7.  
And the Salamander, 8.  
(*that liveth long in fire*) have  
feet.

The Dragon, 9.  
a winged Serpent  
*killeth with his Breath.*

The Basilisk, 10.  
*with his Eyes;*

And the Scorpion, 11.  
*with his poisonous tail.*

*Aspis, 4. in campis.*

*Boa, 5.*  
*in Domibus,*  
*Cæcilia, 6.*  
*est cæca.*

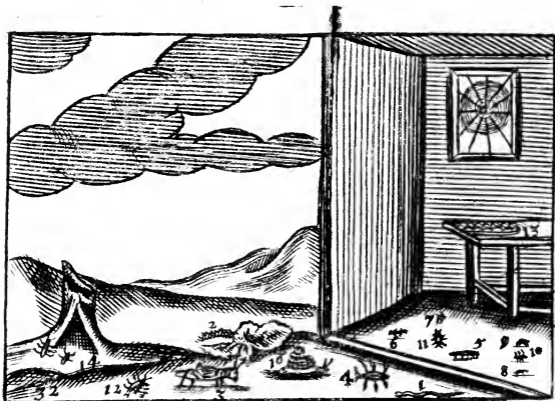
*Lacerta, 7.*  
*Salamandra, 8.*  
(*in igne vivax,*) *pedes habent.*

*Draco, 9.*  
*Serpens alatus,*  
*halitu.*

*Basiliscus, 10.*  
*Oculis;*

*Scorpius, 11.*  
*venenatâ caudâ,*  
*necantes.*

## Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repentia.*



*Worms gnaw things:*

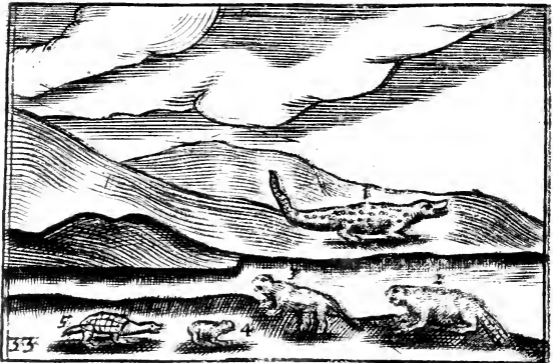
*Vermes res rodunt.*

*The*

The Earth-worm, 1. <i>the Earth.</i>	<i>Lumbricus</i> , 1. terram.
The Caterpillar, 2. <i>the plant.</i>	<i>Eruca</i> , 2. plantam.
The Grasshopper, 3. <i>the Fruits.</i>	<i>Cicada</i> , 3. Fruges.
The Mite, 4. <i>the Corn.</i>	<i>Curculio</i> , 4. Frumenta,
The Timber-worm, 5. <i>Wood.</i>	<i>Teredo</i> (coffus) 5. Ligna.
The Moth, 6. <i>a garment.</i>	<i>Tinea</i> , 6. vestem.
The Book-worm, 7. <i>Book.</i>	<i>Blatta</i> , 7. Librum.
Maggots, 8. <i>flesh and Cheese.</i>	<i>Termites</i> , 8. carnem & caseum ;
Hand-worms, <i>the Hair.</i>	<i>Acari</i> , Capillum.
The skipping Flea, 9.	<i>Saltans Pulex</i> , 9.
<i>the Lowse</i> , 10. <i>and the stinking</i>	<i>Pediculus</i> , 10.
<i>Wall-louse</i> , 11. <i>bite us.</i>	<i>foetens Cimex</i> , 11. nos mor- dent.
The Tike, 12. <i>a Blood-sucker.</i>	<i>Ricinus</i> , 12. sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13. <i>maketh silk.</i>	<i>Bombyx</i> , 13. facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14. <i>is painful.</i>	<i>Formica</i> , 14. est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15. <i>weaveth a Cobweb,</i> <i>ets for flies.</i>	<i>Aranea</i> , 15. textit Araneum, mucis retia.
The Snail, 16. <i>arrieth about her Snail-horn.</i>	<i>Sochlea</i> , 16. testam circumfert.

## XXXIII.

Creatures that live as well by water as by  
Land.

*Amphibia.*

Creatures that live by land  
and by water are,

The Crocodile, 1.  
a cruel and preying Beast of  
the River Nilus;

The Castor or Beaver, 2.  
having feet like a Gooje  
to swim, and a scaly tail;

The Otter, 3.  
the croaking Frog, 4.  
with the Toad.

The Tortoise, 5.  
covered above and beneath  
with shells.  
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua  
viventia sunt,  
Crocodilus, 1.  
immanis & prædatrix bestia  
Nili fluminis;  
Castor (Fiber) 2.  
habens pedes anserinos  
ad natandum, & caudam  
squameam;  
Lutra, 3.  
& coaxans Rana, 4. n  
cum Bufone.  
Testudo, 5.  
supra & infra testis,  
ceu scuto operta.

## XXXIV. River Fish and Pond Fish



### *Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.*

A Fish hath Fins, 1.  
with which it swimmeth,  
and Gills, 2.  
by which it taketh breath,  
and Prickles  
instead of bones: besides,  
the Male hath a Milt,  
and the Female a Row.

Some have Scales,  
as the Carp, 3.  
and the Luce or Pike, 4.

Some are sleek,  
as the Eel, 5.  
and the Lamprey, 6.

The Sturgeon, 7.  
having a sharp snout, groweth  
longer than a man;

The Sheath-fish, 8.

*Piscis habet Pinnas, 1.*  
quibus natat;  
& *Branchias, 2.*  
quibus respirat;  
& *Spinas*  
*loco ossium: præterea,*  
*Mas Lactes,*  
*Femina Ova.*

*Quidam habent Squamas,*  
ut *Carpio, 3.*

*Lucius (Lupus) 4.*

*Alii sunt glabri,*  
ut, *Anguilla, 5.*

*Mustela, 6.*

*Accipenser (Sturio) 7.*  
*mucronatus, ultra longitudi-*  
*nem viri, excrecit;*

*Silurus, 8.*

having

having wide Cheeks,  
is bigger than he :

But the Hufon, 9.  
is the greatest.

Minews 10.  
swimming by shoals,  
are the least.

Others of this sort are,  
the Perch, the Bley,  
the Barbel,  
the Esch the Trout,  
the Gudgeon, and Trench 11.

The Crab-fish 12.  
is covered with a shell, and  
it hath Claws, and crawleth  
forwards and backwards.

The Horse-leech 13.  
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,  
major illo est :

Sed Maximus  
Antaseus (Huso,) 9.

Apue 10.  
gregatim narantes,  
sunt minutissimi.

Alii hujus generis sunt,  
Perca, Alburnus,  
Mullus (Barbus)  
Thymallus, Trutta,  
Gobius, Tinca 11.

Cancer, 12,  
tegitur crusta,  
habetque chelæ, & graditur  
porrò & retrò.

Hirudo 13.  
fugit sanguinem.

### XXXV.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchæ*



The Whale 1. is the  
greatest of the Sea-fish.

Piscium marinarum max-  
imus est Balæna (Cetus) 1.  
The

The Dolphin 2.  
*the swiftest.*  
 The Skate 3.  
*the most monstrous.*  
 Others are the Lamprel, 4.  
 the Salmon, or the Lax, 5.  
 There are also fish that flie, 6  
 Add Herrings, 7.  
*which are brought pickled,*  
 and Place, 8. and Cods, 9.  
*which are brought dry.*  
 and the Sea monsters,  
 the Seal, 10.  
 and the Sea-horse, &c.  
 Shell-fish 11. have Shells.  
 The Oyster 12.  
*affordeth sweet meat.*  
 The Purple-fish, 13.  
 purple ;  
 The other, Pearls, 14.

*Delphinus*, 2.  
 velocissimus.  
*Raia*, 3.  
 monstrosissimus.  
 Alii sunt *Murenula*, 4.  
*Salmo* (Esox) 5.  
 Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.  
 Adde *Haleces*, 7.  
 qui falsi,  
 & *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.  
 qui arefacti adferuntur.  
 & monstra marina,  
*Phocam*, 10.  
*Hippopotamum*, &c.  
*Concha* 11. habet testas,  
*Ostrea* 12.  
 dat lapidam carnem.  
*Murex* 13.  
 purpuram ;  
 Alia, 14. *Margaritas*.

Man.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Adam, 1. the first Man,

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,

was

was made by God,  
after the Image of God,  
the sixth day of the Creation,  
of a lump of Earth ;

And Eve, 2.  
the first Woman,  
was made of a Rib of the Man.

These, being tempted by the  
Devil under the shape  
of a Serpent, 3.  
when they had eaten of the  
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.  
were condemned to misery 5.  
and death,  
with all their  
posterity,  
and cast out of Paradise 6.

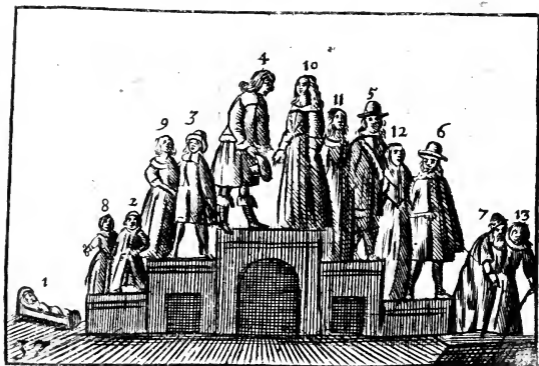
sextâ die Creationis,  
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,  
è glebâ terræ ;

Et Heva, 2.  
prima mulier,  
è costâ viri, formati sunt.

Hi, à Diabolo,  
sub specie  
Serpentis, 3. seducti,  
cum comederent  
de fructu arboris vetita, 4.  
ad miseriam 5.  
& mortem,  
cum omni posteritate suâ,  
damnati, & è Paradiso 6.  
ejecti sunt.

## XXXVII.

### The Seven Ages of Man.



### Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1. | Homo est primùm Infans, 1.  
then



then a Boy, 2.  
 then a Youth, 3.  
 then a Young-man, 4.  
 then a Man, 5.  
 after that, an Elderly man, 6.  
 and at last, a decrepid old man, 7.

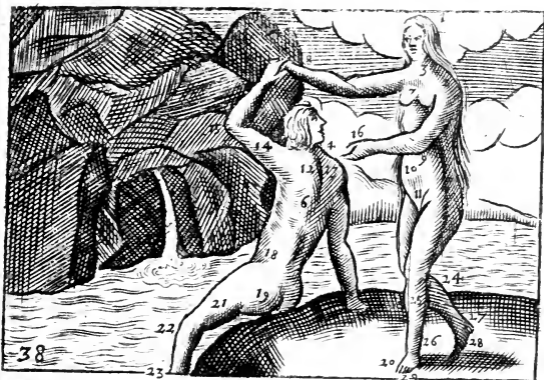
So also in the other Sex,  
 there are, a Girl, 8.  
 A Damofel, 9. A Maid, 10.  
 A Woman, 11.  
 an elderly Woman, 12.  
 and a decrepid old Woman, 13.

deinde Puer, 2.  
 tum Adolescens, 3.  
 indè Juvens, 4.  
 postea Vir, 5.  
 dehinc Senex, 6.  
 tandem Silicernium, 7.

Sic etiam in altero Sexu,  
 sunt, Pupa, 8.  
 Puella, 9. Virgo, 10.  
 Mulier, 11.  
 Vetula, 12.  
 Anus decrepita, 13.

### XXXVIII.

### The outward parts of a Man.



### Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. is above,  
 the Feet, 20. below.

Caput 1. est supra,  
 infra Pedes. 20.

The forepart of the neck,  
(which ends at the  
Arm-holes 2.)  
is the Throat, 3.  
the hinder part the Crag 4.

The Breast, 5. is before ;  
the back, 6. behind ;  
Women have in it  
two Dugs 7.  
with Nipples.

Under the Breast  
is the Belly, 9.  
in the middle of it,  
the Navel, 10.  
underneath the Groyn, 11.  
and the privities.

The Shoulder-blades  
are behind the back, 12.  
on which the Shoulders de-  
pend, 13.  
on these the Arms, 14.  
with the Elbow, 15. and then,  
the Hands on either side,  
the right, 8. and the left, 16.

The next to the Shoulders,  
are the Loyns 17.  
with the Hips, 18.  
and in the Breech,  
the Buttocks, 19.

These make the Foot ;  
the Thigh, 21. then the Leg. 23  
(the Knee being betwixt  
them 22.)  
in which is the Calf, 24.  
with the Shin, 25.  
then the Ankles, 26.  
the Heel 27.  
and the Sole, 28.  
in the very end,  
the great Toe, 29.  
with four (other) Toes.

Colli (quod definit in  
Axillas 2.) pars  
interior est Jugulum, 3.  
posterior Cervix, 4.

Pectus, 5. est antè ;  
retrò Dorsum, 6.  
In illo sunt Fœminis  
binæ Mammæ 7.  
cum Papillis:

Sub pectore  
est Venter, 9.  
in ejus mediò,  
Umbelicus, 10.  
subtus Inguen, 11.  
& pudenda.

A tergo  
sunt Scapulæ, 12.  
â quibus pendent hume-  
ri, 13.  
ab his Brachia, 14.  
cum Cubito, 15. inde,  
ad utrumque Latus, Manus,  
Dextera 8. & Sinistra, 16.

Humeros, excipiunt  
Lumbi, 17.  
cum Coxis, 18.  
& in Podice, (culo)  
Nates. 19.

Pedem absolvunt ;  
Femur, 21. tum Crus, 23.  
(intermedio Genu 22.)

in quo Sura, 24.  
cum Tilia, 25.  
abhinc Tali, 26.  
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.  
& Solum, 28.  
in extremo  
Hallux, 29.  
cum quatuor Digitis.

## XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are  
the Hair, 1.

(which is combed  
with a Comb, 2.)

two Ears, 3.

the Temples, 4.

and the Face, 5.

In the Face are,  
the Forehead, 6.

both the Eyes, 7.

the Nose, 8.

(with two Nostrils)

the Mouth, 9.

the Cheeks, 10.

and the Chin, 13.

The Mouth is fenced  
with a Mustacho, 11.

and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt  
Capillus, 1.

(qui pectitur

Pectine, 2.)

Aures 3. binæ,

& Tempora, 4.

Facies, 5.

In facie sunt

Frons, 6.

Oculus 7. uterque,

Nasus, 8.

(duabus Naribus)

Os, 9.

Gena (Mala) 10.

& Mentum, 13.

Os septum est

Mystace, 11.

& Labis, 12.

a Tongue

† Tongue and Palate,  
and Teeth 16.

in the Cheek-bone.

A Man's Chin is covered  
with a Beard; 14.

and the Eye

(in which is the White  
and the Apple)

with Eye-lids,

and an eye-brow, 15.

The Hand being closed,  
is a Fist; 17.

being open is a palm, 18.

In the midst, is the hollow 19.  
of the Hand;

the extremity is the

Thumb, 20.

with four Fingers,

the Fore-finger, 21,

the Middle-finger, 22.

the Ring-finger, 23.

and the Little-finger, 24.

In every one are three  
joynts a. b. c.

and as many knuckles d. e. f.

with a Nail. 25.

Lingua cum Palato,  
Dentibus 16.

in Maxilla.

Mentum virile  
tegitur Barba; 14.

Oculus verò,  
(in quo Albugo  
& Pupilla)

palpebris.

& supercilio, 15.

Manus contracta,  
Pugnus 17. est,

aperta Palma, 18.

in medio Vola, 19.

extremitas,

Pollex, 20.

cum quatuor Digitis,

Indice, 21.

Medio, 22.

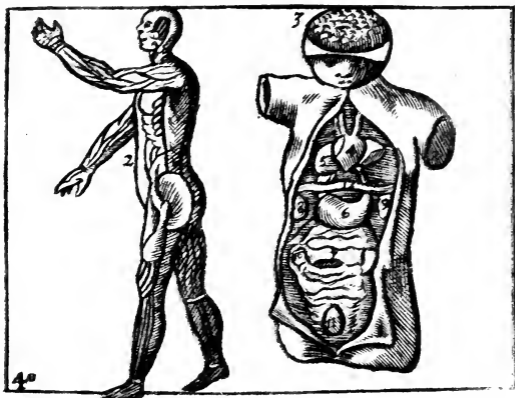
Annulari, 23.

& Auriculari, 24.

In quolibet  
sunt articuli tres a. b. c.

& totidem Condyli d. e. f.

cum Ungue. 25.

The Flesh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viscera.*

In the Body are the Skin  
with the Membranes,  
the Flesh with the Muscles,  
the Channels,  
the Gristles,  
the Bones and the Bowels.

The Skin, 1. being pull'd off,  
the Flesh 2. appeareth,  
not in a continued lump,  
but being distributed,  
as it were in stuf't puddings;  
which they call Muscles,  
whereof there are reckoned  
four hundred and five,  
moving the Channels of the Spi-  
rits, to move the Members.

The Bowels are the inward  
Members :

As in the Head, the Brain, 3.  
being compassed about with a  
skull, and

In Corpore sunt Cutis  
cum Membranis,  
Caro cum Musculis,  
Canales,  
Cartilaginee,  
Offa & Viscera.

Detractâ Cute, 1.  
apparet Caro, 2.  
non continuâ massâ,  
sed distributa,  
tanquam in farcimina,  
quos vocant Musculos,  
quorum numerantur  
quadringenti quinque,  
canales Spirituum,  
ad movendum Membra.

Viscera sunt Membra in-  
terna :

Ut in Capite, Cerebrum, 3.  
circundatum Cranio, &

the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breast, the Heart, 4. covered with a thin Skin about it, and the Lungs, 5. breathing to and fro.

In the Belly, the Stomach, 6. and the Guts, 7. covered with a Kell.

The Liver, 8. and in the left side opposite against it, the Milt, 9. the Kidneys, 10.

and the Bladder, 11.

The Breast is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff.

Pericranio.

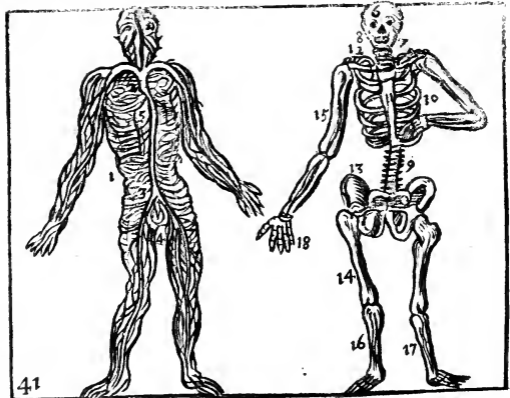
In Pectore, Cor, 4. obvolutum Pericardio, & Pulmo, 5. respirans.

In Ventre, Ventriculus, 6. & Intestina, 7. obducta Omento.

Fecur (Hepar) 8. & à sinistro ei oppositus Lien, 9. duo Renes, 10. cum Vesica, 11.

Pectus à Ventre dividitur crassâ Membrana, quæ vocatur Diaphragma, 12.

The Channels and Bones. XLI. Canales & Ossa



The Channels of the Body are { Canales Corpofis sunt Ven

the Veins,  
carrying the Blood from the Liver ;

The Arteries carrying Heat and Life from the Heart ;

The Nerves carrying Sense and Motion , throughout the Body from the Brain.

You shall find these three, 1. every where joined together.

Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2.

the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights; the Wezand, 5.

for breathing ;

from the Stomach to the Arse is a great Gut, 3.

to purge out the Ordure ;

from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.

for making water.

The Bones are in the Head, the Skull, 6.

the two Cheek-bones, 7.

with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back-bone, 9.

the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty four turning Joints, that the Body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10. whereof there are twenty four.

The Breast-bone, 11.

the two Shoulder-blades, 12.

the Buttock-bone, 13.

the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15.

and the lesser-bone in the Arm,

Vena,  
Sanguinem ex Hepate ;

Arteria, calorem  
& Vitam à Corde ;

Nervi, Sensum & Motum,  
à Cerebro,  
per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, 1.  
ubique sociata invenies.

Porrò; ab Ore  
in Ventriculum

Gula, 2.  
via cibi ac potûs ;

& juxta hanc,  
ad Pulmonem Guttur, 5.

pro respiratione ;  
à ventriculo ad Anum

Colon, 3.  
ad excernendum Stercus ;

ab Hepate ad Vesicam,  
Ureter, 4.

reddendæ urinæ.

Ossa sunt  
in Capite, Calvaria, 6.

duæ Maxilla, 7.  
cum XXXII. Dentibus, 8.

Tum, Spina dorsæ, 9.  
corporis columna,  
constans ex XXXIV.

Vertebriis, ut Corpus  
se flectere queat.

Costæ, 10.  
quarum viginti quatuor.

Os pectoris, 11.  
duæ Scapula, 12.

Os sessibuli, 13

Lacerti, 15.

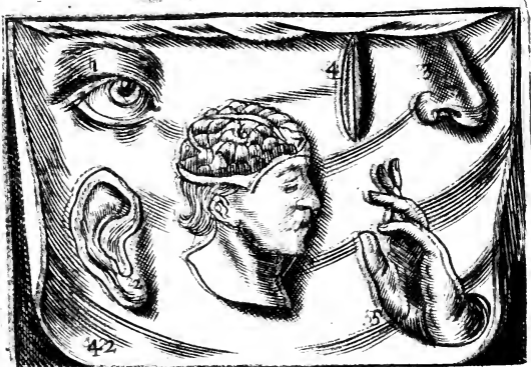
& Ulnæ.

The Thigh-bone, 14.  
 the foremost, 16.  
 and the hindmost Bone,  
 in the Leg, 17.  
 The Bones of the Hand, 18.  
 are thirty four,  
 and of the foot, 19. thirty.  
 The Marrow is in the Bones.

*Tibia*, 14.  
*Fibula* 16. anterior,  
 & posterior, 17.

*Ossa Manûs*, 18.  
 sunt triginta quatuor,  
*Pedis*, 19. triginta.  
 In *Ossibus* est *Medulla*.

The outward and XLII. *Sensus externi &*  
 inward Senses. *interni.*



There are five outward  
 Senses;

The Eye, 1. seeth Colours,  
 what is white or black,  
 green or blew,  
 red or yellow.

The Ear, 2. heareth Sounds,  
 both natural,  
 Voices and Words;  
 and artificial,

*Sensus externi* sunt quin-  
 que;

*Oculus*, 1. videt Colores,  
 quid album vel atrum,  
 viride vel cœruleum,  
 rubrum aut luteum, sit.

*Auris*, 2. audit Sonos,  
 tum naturales,  
 Voces & Verba;  
 tum artificiales,

*Musica*



*Musical Tunes.*

The Nose, 3. scenteth  
smells and stinks.

The Tongue, 4. with the  
roof of the Mouth tasteth Sa-  
vours, what is sweet or bit-  
ter, keen or biting, soure or  
harsh.

The Hand, 5. by touching  
discerneth the quantity and  
quality of things ;  
the hot and cold,  
the moist and dry,  
the hard and soft,  
the smooth and rough,  
the heavy and light.

The inward Senses are three.

The Common Sense, 7.  
under the forepart of the head,  
apprehendeth  
things taken from the outward  
Senses.

The Phantasie, 6.  
under the crown of the head  
judgeth of those things,  
thinketh and dreameth.

The Memory, 8.  
under the hinder part of the  
head, layeth up every thing  
and fetcheth them out :  
it loseth some,  
and this is forgetfulness.

Sleep,  
is the rest of the Senses.

*Tonos Muficos.*

*Nasus*, 3. *olfacit* ordores  
& foetores.

*Lingua*, 4. cum *Palato*  
*gustat* Sapores,  
quid dulce aut amarum, acre  
aut acidum, acerbum aut  
austerum.

*Manus*, 5. *dignoscit* tan-  
gendo rerum quantitatem,  
& qualitatem,  
calidum & frigidum,  
humidum & ficcum,  
durum & molle,  
leve & asperum,  
grave & leve.

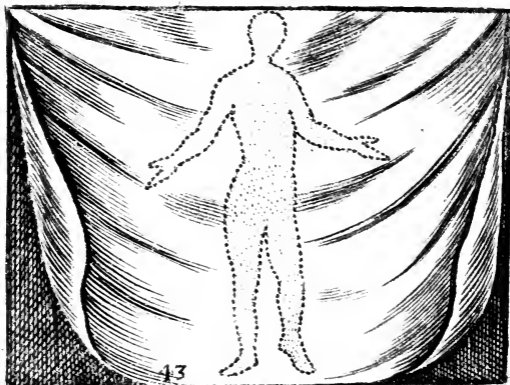
*Sensus* interni sunt tres.

*Sensus communis*, 7.  
sub *sincipite*  
apprehendit  
à *Sensibus* externis perceptas  
res.

*Phantasia*, 6.  
sub *occipite*,  
dijudicat res istas,  
cogitat, tomniat.

*Memoria*, 8.  
sub *occipitio*,  
singula recondit  
& depromit :  
quædam deperdit,  
& hoc est *oblivio*.

*Somnus*,  
est *Sensuum* requies.

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis,*

*The Soul is the life  
of the Body, one in the whole.*

*Only Vegetative in Plants;  
Withal Sensitive in Ani-  
mals;*

*And also Rational in  
Men.*

*This consisteth in three  
things;*

*In the Understanding  
whereby it judgeth  
and understandeth  
a thing good and evil,  
or true, or apparent.*

*In the Will,  
whereby it chooseth,  
and desireth,  
or rejecteth,  
or misliketh a thing known.*

*In the Mind,  
whereby it pursueth*

*Anima est vita  
corporis, in toto una.*

*Tantum Vegetativa in  
Plantis;*

*Simul Sensitiva in Ani-  
malibus;*

*Etiam Rationalis in  
Homine.*

*Hæc consistet in tribus:*

*In Mente (Intellectu)  
quâ cognoscit,  
& intelligit,  
bonum ac malum,  
vel verum, vel apprens.*

*In Voluntate,  
quâ cligit,  
& concupiscit,  
aut rejicit,  
& averfatur cognitum.*

*In Animo,  
quo profequitur*

*the Good chosen  
or avoideth the Evil rejected.*

*Hence is Hope and Fear  
in the desire,  
and dislike.*

*Hence is Love and Joy,  
in the fruition :*

*But Anger and Grief,  
in suffering.*

*The true judgment of a thing  
is Knowledge ;  
the false, is Error,  
Opinion and Suspicion.*

*Bonum electum,  
vel fugit Malum rejectum.*

*Hinc Spes & Timor,  
in cupidine,  
& averfatione.*

*Hinc Amor & Gaudium,  
in fruitione :*

*Sed Ira ac Dolor,  
in passione.*

*Vera rei cognitio,  
est Scientia ;  
falsa, Error,  
Opinio, Suspicio.*

XLIV.

**Deformed and Mon-  
strous People.**

*Deformes &  
Monstrofi.*



*Monstrous  
and deformed People are  
those which differ in the body  
from the ordinary shape,*

*Monstrofi  
& deformes sunt  
abeuntes corpore  
à communi formâ,*

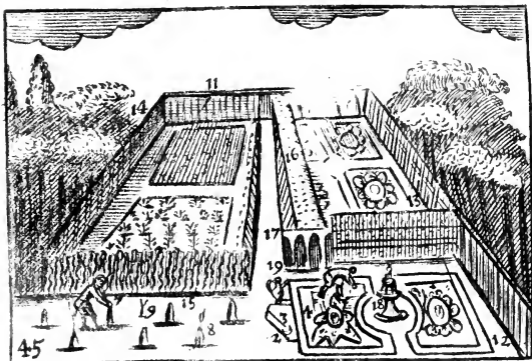
as are, the huge Gyant, 1.  
 the little Dwarf, 2.  
 One with two Bodies, 3.  
 One with two Heads, 4.  
 and such like Monsters.

Amongst these are reckoned,  
 The jolt-headed, 5.  
 The great Nosed, 6.  
 The blubber-lipped, 7.  
 The blub-cheeked, 8.  
 The goggle-eyed, 9.  
 The wry necked, 10.  
 The great-throated, 11.  
 The Crump-backed, 12.  
 The Crump-footed, 13.  
 The steeple-crowned, 15,  
 add to these  
 The bald-pated, 14.

ut sunt, immanis Gigas, 1.  
 nanus (Pumilio) 2.  
 Bicorpor, 3.  
 Biceps, 4.  
 & id genus monstra.  
 His accensentur,  
 Capito, 5.  
 Naso, 6.  
 Labeo, 7.  
 Bucco, 8.  
 Strabo, 9.  
 Obstipus, 10.  
 Strumosus, 11.  
 Gibbosus, 12.  
 Loripes, 13.  
 Cilo, 15.  
 adde  
 Calvastrum, 14.

## XLV.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man's  
 Now let us go on to Man's

Hominem vidimus:  
 Jam pergamus

iving, and to Handy-craft-  
Trades, which tend to it.

The first and most ancient  
Sustenance, were the  
Fruits of the Earth.

Hereupon the first labour  
of Adam, was,  
the dressing of a garden.

The Gardener. 1.  
diggeth in a Garden-plot,  
with a Spade, 2.  
or Mattock, 3.  
and maketh Beds, 4.  
and places wherein to plant  
Trees; 5.

on which he setteth  
Seeds and Plants.

The Tree-Gardiner, 6.  
planteth Trees, 7.  
in an Orchard,  
and grafteth siens, 8,  
in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden,  
either by care,  
with a mound, 10.  
or a Stone-wall, 11.  
or a rail, 12.  
or Pales, 13.  
or a Hedge, 14.  
made of Hedge stakes,  
and bindings;

Or by Nature,  
with Brambles and Bryers, 15.

It is beautified  
with Walks, 16.  
and Galleries, 17.

It is watered  
with Fountains, 18.  
and a watering-pot, 19.

ad *Vitum* hominis, & ad *Artes*  
*Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquissimus  
*Vitus*,  
*Terræ Fruges*.

Hinc primus Labor  
Adami,  
*Horti cultura*.

*Hortulanus* (Olitor) 1.  
in *Viridario* fodit,  
*Ligone*, 2.  
aut *Bipalio*, 3.  
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.  
ac *Plantaria*; 5.

quibus inserit  
*Semina* & *Plantas*.

*Arborator*, 6. in *Fomariis*  
plantat *Arbores*, 7.

inseritque *Surculos*, 8.  
*Viridicibus*. 9.

Sepit hortum  
vel *Cura*,  
*Muro*, 10,  
aut *Macerie*, 11.  
aut *Vacerra*, 12.  
aut *Plancis*, 13.  
aut *Sepe*, 14.

flexâ è *sudibus*  
& *vilibus*;

Vel *Natura*,  
*Dumis* & *Vepribus*, 15:

*Ambulacris*, 16.  
& *Pergulis*, 17.  
ornatur.

*Fontanis*, 18.  
& *Harpagio*, 19:  
rigatur.



The Plow-man, 1.  
 yoketh Oxen, 3.  
 to a Plough, 2.  
 and holding the Plow-silt, 4.  
 in his left hand,  
 and the Plow-staff 5.  
 in his right hand,  
 with which he removeth  
 Clods, 6.  
 he cutteth the Land,  
 (which was manured afore  
 with Dung 8.)  
 with a Share, 7.  
 and a Coulter,  
 and maketh furrows, 9.

Then he soweth  
 the Seed, 10.  
 and harroweth it in  
 with a Harrow, 11.

The Reaper, 12.  
 sheareth the ripe Corn with a  
 Sickle 13.  
 gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.  
 jungit Boves, 3.  
 Aratro, 2.  
 & tenens lavâ Stivam, 4.

dextrâ Rallum, 5.

quâ amovet  
 Glebas, 6.  
 terram scindit.  
 Vomere  
 & Dentali, 8.  
 antea Fimo 7.  
 stercoratum  
 facitque Sulcos, 9.

Tum seminat  
 Semen 10.  
 & innocat  
 Occâ, 11.

Messor, 12.  
 merit fruges maturas  
 Falce messoria, 13.  
 colligit Manipulos, 14.

and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.  
 The Thrasher 16.  
 rasketh Corn on the Barn-  
 door, 17.  
 with a Flayl, 18.  
 fseth it in a winnowing bas-  
 t, 19.  
 and so when the Chaff,  
 and the Straw, 20.  
 e separated from it,  
 putteth it into Sacks, 21.  
 The Mower, 22.  
 maketh Hay in a Meadow,  
 cutting down Grass  
 with a Sithe, 23.  
 and raketh it together  
 with a Rake, 24.  
 maketh up Cocks, 26.  
 with a fork, 25. and  
 carrieth it on Carriages. 27.  
 to the Hay-barn. 28.

& colligat Mergetes, 15.  
 Tritor 16.  
 in Area Horrei 17.  
 triturrat frumentum  
 Flagello (tribula) 18.  
 jactat ventilabro, 19.  
 atque ita separata Paleæ  
 & Stramine 20.  
 congerit in Saccos, 21.  
 Fœniscæca. 22.  
 in Prato facit Fœnum,  
 defecans Gramen  
 Falce fœnaria, 23.  
 corraditque  
 Rastro, 24.  
 componit Acervos 26.  
 Furca, 25. &  
 convehit Vehibus 27.  
 in Fœnile, 28.

grazing.

XLVII.

Pecuaría.



Illage

Tillage of ground,  
and keeping Cattel,  
was in old time the care of  
Kings and Noble-men;  
at this day only of the meanest  
sort of People.

The Neat-heard 1.  
calletb out the heards, 2.  
out of the Beast-houses 3.  
with a Horn 4,  
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd 5.  
feedeth his Flock, 6.  
being furnished with a Pipe 7  
and a Scrip, 8.  
and a Sheep-hook, 9.  
having with him a great  
Dog, 10.

fenced with a Collar 11.  
against the Wolves,

Swine 12  
are fed out of a Swine Trough.

The Farmer's Wife 13.  
milketh the Udder  
of the Cow 14.  
at the Cratch 15.  
over a Milk-pale, 16.  
and maketh Butter of Cream  
in a Churn, 17.  
and Cheeses 18. of Curds.

The Wool 19.  
is shorn from Sheep, whereof  
several Garments are made.

*Agrorum cultus,*  
*& res pecuaria,*  
antiquissimis temporibus,  
Regum, Heroum ;  
hodie tantum infimæ  
Plebis cura est.

*Bubulcus* 1.  
evocat *Armenta* 2.  
è *Bovilibus* 3.  
*Buccina* (Cornu) 4.  
& *pastum* ducit.  
*Opilio* (Pastor) 5.  
*pascit Gregem* 6.  
*instructus Fistula,* 7.  
& *Pera,* 8.  
ut & *Pedo,* 9.  
*habens secum Molossum* 10

*munitum contra Lupos,*  
*Millo,* 11.

*Sues* 12.  
*ex hara aquiliculo saginanti*

*Villica* 13,  
mulget  
*vaccæ Ubera* 14.  
*ad Præsepe* 15.  
*super Mulctra* 16.  
& *facit in Vase butyraceo* 1  
*Butyrum è flore lactis,*  
& è *Coagulo Caseos,* 18.

*Ovibus detonderur*  
*Lana* 19, *ex qua conficiunt*  
*variæ Vestes.*



## XLVIII.

The making of Honey.

*Mellificium.*

The Bees send out  
Swarm, 1. and set over it  
Leader, 2.

That swarm,  
being ready to fly away,  
is recalled by the tinkling  
of a brazen Vessel, 3.  
and is put up into  
a new Hive, 4.

They make little Cells  
with six corners, 5.  
and fill them with Honey-dew,  
and make Combs, 6.  
out of which the Honey  
runneth, 7.

The Partitions being  
melted with fire,  
turn into Wax, 8.

*Apes emittunt  
Examen, 1. adduntque illi  
Ducem (Regem) 2.*

*Examen illud,  
avolaturum,  
revocatur tinnitu  
Vasis aenei, 3.  
& includitur  
novo Alveari, 4.*

*Struunt Cellulas  
sexangulares, 5.  
easque complent Melligine,  
& faciunt Favos, 6.  
e quibus Mel  
effluit, 7.*

*Crates  
igne liquati,  
abunt in Ceram, 8.*

Grinding.



In a Mill, 1.  
 a Stone, 2.  
 runneth upon a stone, 3.  
 A Wheel, 4.  
 turning them about,  
 and grindeth Corn poured in by  
 a Hopper, 5.  
 and parteth the Bran, 6.  
 falling into the Trough, 7.  
 from the Meal slipping through  
 a Bolter, 8.

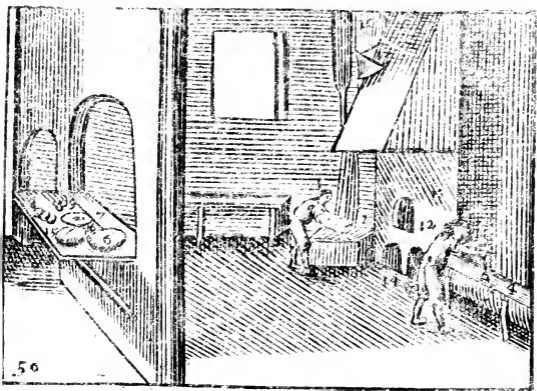
Such a Mill was first  
 a Hand-mill, 9.  
 then a Horse-mill, 10.  
 then a Water-mill, 11.  
 and a Ship-mill, 12.  
 and at last, a Wind-mill, 13.

In Mola, 1.  
 currit Lapis, 2.  
 super lapidem, 3.  
 Rota, 4.  
 circumagente  
 & conterit per Infundib-  
 lum, 5. infusa Grana,  
 separatque Furfurem, 6.  
 decidentem in Cistam, 7.  
 à Farina (Polline)  
 elabente per Excussorium, 8.  
 Talis Mola primùm fuit  
 Manuaria, 9.  
 deinde Jumentaria, 10.  
 cum Aquatica, 11.  
 & Navalis, 12.  
 tandem, Alata (pneuma-  
 ca) 13.

Bread-baking.

L.

Panificium.



The Baker, 1.  
 Tresteth the Meal  
 in a Rindge, 2.  
 and putteth it into the Knead-  
 ing-trough, 3.  
 Then he poureth water to it,  
 and maketh Dough, 4.  
 and kneadeth it  
 with a wooden slice, 5.  
 Then he maketh  
 loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.  
 Simnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.  
 Afterwards he setteth them  
 in a Peel, 10.  
 and putteth them thorow  
 the Oven-mouth, 12.  
 into the Oven, 11.  
 But first he pulleth out the  
 fire and the Coals with a  
 Coal-rake, 13

Pistor, 1.  
 cernit Farinam  
 Cribro, 2. (pollinario)  
 & indit Mastræ, 3.  
 Tum affundit aquam,  
 & facit Massam, 4.  
 deposite  
 spathe, 5. ligneâ.  
 Dein format  
 Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.  
 Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.  
 Post imponit  
 Pale, 10.  
 & ingerit Furno, 11.  
 per Præfurnium, 12.  
 Sed prius eruit  
 Rutabulo, 13.  
 ignem & Carbones,

which

which he layeth on a heap  
underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread baked,  
having the Crust without. 15.  
and the Crumb within, 16.

quos infra congerit, 14.  
Et sic pensitur Panis,  
habens extra Crustam, 15.  
intus Micam, 16.

Fishing.

LI.

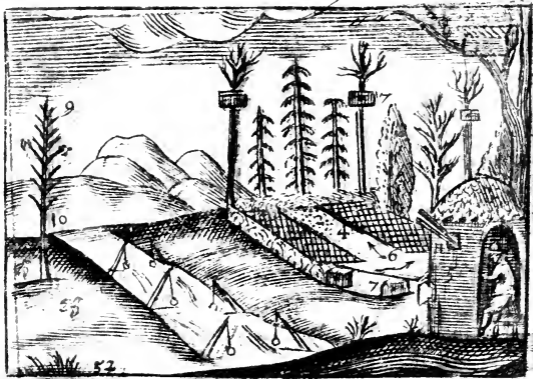
Piscatio.



The Fisher-man, 1. catcheth  
fish, either on the Shoar,  
with an Hook, 2.  
which hangeth by a Line  
from the angling-rod,  
on which the Bait sticketh ;  
or with a Cleek-net, 3.  
which hanging on a Pole, 4.  
is put into the Water ;  
or in a Boat, 5.  
with a Trammel-net, 6.  
or with a Wheel, 7.  
which is laid in the water by  
Night.

Piscator, 1. captat  
pisces, five in littore,  
Hamo, 2.  
qui ab arundine  
filo pendet,  
& cui inhæret Esca ;  
five Funda, 3.  
quæ pendens Pertica, 4.  
aquæ immittitur ;  
five in Cymba, 5.  
Reti, 6.  
five Nassa, 7.  
quæ per Noctem demergi-  
tur.

Fowling



The Fowler, 1. maketh  
 Bed, 2. spreadeth  
 Bird-net, 3.  
 proveth a Bait, 4. upon it,  
 and biding himself  
 in a Hut, 5.  
 allureth Birds,  
 by the chirping of Lure-birds,  
 which partly hop upon the  
 bed, 6.  
 and are partly shut in Cages, 7.  
 and thus he entangleth  
 birds that fly over in his Net,  
 whilst they settle themselves  
 down:  
 Or he setteth Snares, 8.  
 which they hang and strangle  
 themselves:  
 Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9.  
 and a Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exstruit  
 Aream, 2. superstruit  
 illi Rete aucupatorium, 3:  
 obspat Escam, 4.  
 & abdens se  
 in Latibulo, 5.  
 allicit Aves,  
 cantu Illicum,  
 qui partim in Areâ cur-  
 runt, 6.  
 partim Caveis inclusi sunt, 7.  
 atque ita Reti obruit  
 transvolantes Aves,  
 dum se demittunt:

Aut tendit Tenticulas, 8.  
 quibus seipfas suspendunt &  
 suffocant:

Aut exponit Viscatos cala-  
 mos, 9.

Amiti, 10:

upon which if they sit,  
they enwrap their Feathers,  
that they cannot fly away,  
and fall down to the ground.

Or he catcheth them  
with a Pole, 11.  
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus si insident,  
implicant pennas,  
ut nequeant avolare,  
& decidunt in terram.

Aut captat  
Peticâ, 11.  
vel Decipulâ, 12.

## Hunting.

## LIII.

## Venatus



The Hunter, 1.  
hunteth wild Beasts,  
whilst he besetteth a Wood  
with Toyls, 2.  
stretched out upon  
Shoars, 3.

The Beagle, 4.  
traceth the wild Beast,  
or findeth him out by the scent;  
the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5.  
pursueth it.

The Wolf,  
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.  
venatur Feras,  
dum Sylvam cingit  
Cassibus, 2.  
tentis super  
Varos, 3. (furellas.)  
Canis sagax, 4.  
vestigat Feram,  
aut indagat odoratu;  
Vertagus, 5.  
persequitur.

Lupus,  
incidit in Foveam, 6.

The Stag, 7. as he runneth away  
into Toyls.

The Boar, 8.  
is struck through  
with a Hunting-spear, 9.

The Bear, 10.  
is bitten by Dogs,  
and is knocked  
with a Club, 11.

If any thing get away,  
escapeth, 12. as here  
Hare, and a Fox.

fugiens Cervus, 7.  
in Plagas.

Aper, 8.  
transverberatur  
venabulo, 9.

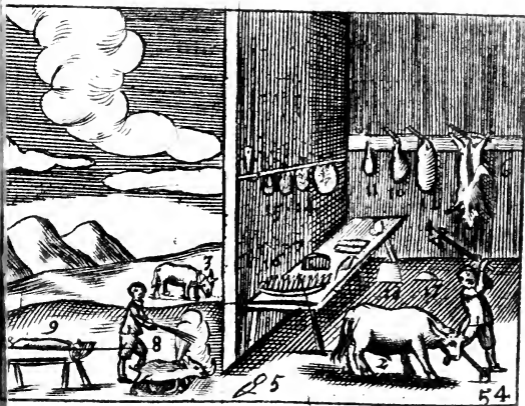
Ursus, 10.  
mordetur à Canibus,  
& tunditur  
Clavâ, 11.

Si quid effugit,  
evadit, 12. ut hic  
Lepus & Vulpes.

Butchery.

LIV.

Lanionia.



The Butcher, 1.  
Slaughtereth fat Cattel, 2.  
(The Lean, 3.  
is not fit to eat.)  
He knocketh them down  
with an Ax, 4.  
and cutteth their Throat

Lanio, 1.  
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2.  
(Vescula, 3.  
non sunt vesca.)  
Prosternit  
Clavâ, 4.  
vel jugulat

with a slaughte-knife, 5.  
 he flayeth them, 6.  
 and cutteth them in pieces,  
 and hangeth out the flesh to sell  
 in the Shambles, 7.

He dresseth a Swine, 8.  
 with fire,  
 or scalding water, 9.  
 and maketh Gamons, 10.  
 Pestils, 11.

and Fitches, 12.  
 Besides several Puddings,  
 Chitterlings, 13.  
 Bloodings, 14.  
 Liverings, 15.  
 Saufages, 16.

The Fat, 17.  
 and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Cunaculo, 5.  
 excoriat (deglubit,) 6.  
 difsecatque  
 & carnes venum exponit  
 in Macello, 7.

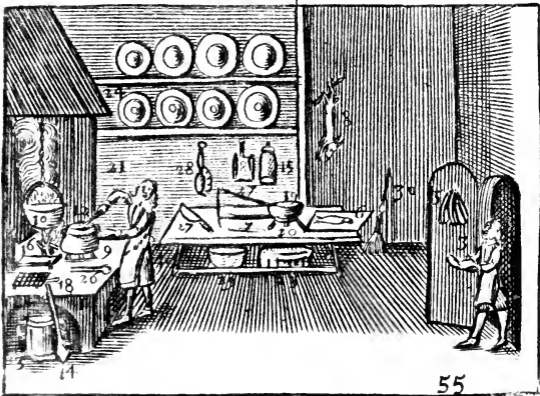
Suem, 8. glabrat  
 igne,  
 vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.  
 & facit Pernas, 10.  
 Petasones, 11.  
 & Succidias, 12.

Prætereà Farcimina variâ,  
 Faliscos, 13.  
 Apexabones, 14.  
 Tomacula, 15.  
 Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.  
 Adeps, 17.  
 & Sebum, 18. eliquatur.

## Cookery.

## LV. °

## Coquinari.



The Yeoman of the Larder, 1.  
 bringeth forth Provision, 2.  
 out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.  
 profert Obsonia, 2.  
 e Penu, 3.



The Cook, 4. taketh them,  
and maketh several Meats.

He first pulleth off the Fea-  
thers, and draweth the Guts  
out of the Birds, 5.

He scaleth and splitteth  
Fish, 6.

He draweth some flesh  
with Lard, by means  
of a Larding-needle, 7.

He caseth Hares, 8.  
then he boileth them in Pots, 9.  
and Kettles, 10.

on the Hearth, 11:

and scummeth them

with a Scummer, 12.

He seasoneth things that are  
boyled with Spices,

which he poundeth with

a Pestil, 14. in a Morter, 13.

or grateth with a Grater, 15.

He roasteth some on Spits, 16.

and with a Jack, 17.

or upon a Grid-iron, 18.

Or fryeth them

in a Frying-pan, 19.

upon a Brand-iron, 20.

Kitchin Utensils besides  
are,

a Cole-rake, 21.

a Chafing-dish, 22.

a Trey, 23.

(in which Dishes, 24.

and Platters, 25. are washed)

a pair of Tongs, 26.

a Shredding-knife, 27.

a Colander, 28.

a Basket, 29.

and a Besom, 30.

Ea accipit Coquus, 4.  
& coquit varia Esculenta.

Aves, 5. prius deplumæ  
& enterat.

Pisces, 6. desquamant &  
exdorsuat.

Quasdam carnes  
Lardo trajectat, ope  
Creacentri, 7.

Lepores, 8. exuit,  
tum elixat Ollis, 9.

& Cacabis, 10.

in Foco, 11.

& despumat

Ligulâ, 12.

Elixata condit Aramdribus,

quæ comminuit

Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13.

aut terit Radulâ, 15.

Quædam assat Verubus, 16.

& Automato, 17.

vel super Craticulam, 18.

Vel frigit

Sartagine, 19.

super Tripodem, 20.

Vasa Coquinaria præterea  
sunt,

Rutabulum, 21.

Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.

Trua, 23.

(in quâ eluuntur Catini, 24.

& Patinæ, 25.)

Pruniceps, 26.

Culter incisorius, 27.

Qualus, 28.

Corbis, 29.

& Scopa, 30.



Wine groweth  
 in the Vine-yard, 1.  
 where Vines are propagated,  
 and tyed with Twigs  
 to Trees, 2.  
 or to Props, 3.  
 or Frames, 4.  
 When the time of Grape-ga-  
 thering is come, they cut off  
 the Bunches,  
 and carry them in  
 Measures of three Bushels, 5.  
 and throw them into a Vat, 6.  
 and tread them  
 with their Feet, 7.  
 or stamp them  
 with a Wooden Pestil, 8.  
 and squeeze out the juice  
 in a Wine-press, 9.  
 which is called Must, 11.

Vinum crescit  
 in Vineâ, 1.  
 ubi Vites propagantur,  
 & viminibus  
 ad Arbores, 2.  
 vel ad Palos (ridicas) 3.  
 vel ad Juga, 4. alligantur.  
 Cùm tempus vindemiandi  
 adest, abscindunt  
 Botros,  
 & comportant  
 Trimodiis, 5.  
 conjiciuntque in Lacum, 6.  
 calcant  
 Pedibus, 7.  
 aut tundunt  
 Ligneo Pilo, 8.  
 & exprimunt succum  
 Torculari, 9.  
 qui dicitur Mustum, 11.

and being received  
in a great Tub, 10.  
it is poured into  
Hogheads, 12.  
it is stopped up, 15.  
and being laid close in Cellars  
upon Settles, 14.  
it becometh Wine.

It is drawn out of the  
Hoghead, with a Cock, 13.  
or Faucet, 16.  
(in which is a Spigot)  
the Vessel being unbunged.

& Orcæ, 10.  
exceptum,  
Vasis (Doliis) 12.  
infunditur  
operculatur, 15.  
& in Cellis  
super Cantheriis, 14.  
abditum, in Vinum abit.  
E Dolio promitur,  
Siphone, 13.  
aut Tubulo, 16.  
(in quo est Epistomium)  
Vase relicto.

## Brewing.

## LVII.

## Zythopœia.



Where Wine is not to be had,  
they drink Beer,  
which is brewed of Malt, 1.  
and Hops, 2.  
in a Caldron, 3.  
afterwards it is poured into  
Vats, 4.

Ubi non habetur Vinum,  
bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus)  
quæ ex Bÿne, 1.  
& Lupulo, 2.  
in Abeno, 3. coquitur;  
post in Lacus, 4. effunditur.

And when it is cold,  
it is carried in Soes, 5.  
into the Cellar, 6.  
and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine,  
extracted by the power of heat  
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.  
over which a Limbeck, 8.  
is placed,  
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.  
into a Glas.

Wine and Beer, when they  
turn soure, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine  
and Honey.

& frige factum,  
Labris, 5. deferatur  
in Cellaria, 6.  
& vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,  
è fecibus vini in Ahenis, 7.  
cui super impositum est  
Alembicum, 8.  
vi Caloris extractum,  
destillat per Tubum, 9.  
in Vitrum.

Vinum & Cerevisia, cum  
acescunt, fiunt Acetum.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt  
Mulsam.

## A Feast.

## LVIII.

## Convivium.



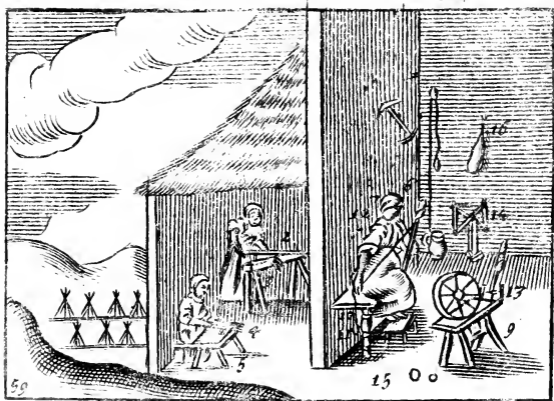
When a Feast is made  
ready,  
the Table is covered  
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum apparatus Con-  
vium,  
Mensa sternitur  
Tapetibus, 1.

and

and a Table-cloth, 2.  
 by the Waiters,  
 who besides lay  
 the Trenchers, 3.  
 Spoons, 4.  
 Knives, 5.  
 with little Forks, 6.  
 Table-napkins, 7.  
 Bread, 8.  
 with a Salt-feller, 9.  
 Messes are brought  
 in Platters, 10.  
 a Pie, 19. on a Plate.  
 The Guests being brought in  
 by the Host, 11.  
 wash their hands  
 out of a Laver, 12.  
 or Ewer, 14.  
 over a Hand-basin, 13.  
 or Bowl, 15.  
 and wipe them  
 with a Hand-towel, 16.  
 then they sit at the Table  
 on Chairs, 17.  
 The Carver, 18.  
 breaketh up the good Cheer,  
 and divideth it.  
 Sauces are set amongst  
 Roast-meat, in Sawcers. 20.  
 The Butler, 21. filleteth  
 strong Wine  
 out of a Cruise, 25.  
 or Wine-pot, 26.  
 or Flagon, 27.  
 into Cups, 22.  
 or Glasses, 23.  
 which stand  
 on a Cupboard, 24.  
 and he reacheth them to the  
 Master of the Feast, 28.  
 who drinketh to his Guests.

& Mappa, 2.  
 à Triclinariis,  
 qui prætereâ opponunt  
 Discos (Orbes) 3.  
 Cochlearia, 4.  
 Cultros, 5.  
 cum Fuscinulis, 6.  
 Mappulas, 7.  
 Panem, 8.  
 cum Salino, 9.  
 Ferula inferuntur  
 in Patinis, 10.  
 Artocreas, 19. in Lance.  
 Convivæ ab Hospite, in-  
 troducti 11.  
 abluunt manus  
 è Gutturnio, 12.  
 vel Aquali, 14.  
 super Malluvium, 13.  
 aut Pelvim, 15.  
 terguntque  
 Mantili, 16.  
 tum assident Mensæ  
 per Sedilia, 17.  
 Structor, 18.  
 deartuat dapes  
 & distribuit.  
 Assaturis interponuntur  
 Embammata in Scutellis, 20.  
 Pincerna, 21. infundit  
 Temetum,  
 ex Urceo, 25.  
 vel Cantharo, 26.  
 vel Lagena, 27.  
 in Pocula, 22.  
 & Vitrea, 23.  
 quæ extant  
 in Abaco, 24.  
 & porrigit Convivatori, 28.  
 qui Hospitibus propinat.

The dressing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line and Hemp  
being rated in water,  
and dryed again, 1.  
are braked  
with a wooden Brake, 2.  
where the Shives, 3. fall down,  
then they are heckled  
with an Iron Heckle, 4.  
where the Tow, 5.  
is parted from it.

Flax is tyed to a Distaff, 6.  
by the Spinter, 7.  
which with her left hand  
pulleth out the Thread, 8.  
and with her right hand  
turneth a Wheel, 9.  
or a Spindle, 10.  
upon which is a Whorl, 11.

The Spool receiveth  
the Thread, 13.

*Linum & Cannabis,*  
aquis macerata,  
rursumque siccata, 1.  
contunduntur  
*Frangibulo ligneo,* 2.  
ubi *Cortices,* 3. decidunt  
tum carminantur  
*Carminis ferreo,* 4.  
ubi *Stupa,* 5.  
separatur.

*Linum purum alligatur Colo 6,*  
*à Netrice,* 7.  
*quæ sinistra*  
*trahit Filum,* 8.  
*dexterâ,* 12.  
*Rhombum (girgillum)* 9.  
*vel Fusum,* 10.  
*in quo Verticillus,* 11. versatur.

*Fila accipit,*  
*Volva,* 13.

which

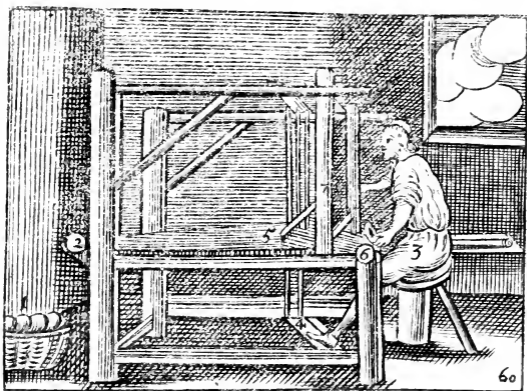
which is drawn thence  
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.  
hence either Clews, 15.  
are wound up,  
or Hanks, 16. are made.

inde deducuntur  
in Alabrum, 14.  
hinc vel Glomi, 15.  
glomerantur,  
vel Fasciculi, 16. fiunt.

Weaving.

LX.

Textura.



The Webster  
undoeth the Clews, 1. into  
Warp,  
and wrappeth it about  
the Beam, 2.  
and as he sitteth  
in his Loom, 3.  
he treadeth upon the Tred-  
dles, 4. with his Feet.

He divideth the Warp, 5.  
with Yarn,  
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.  
through, in which is the Woofe,  
and striketh it close

Teator,  
diducit in Stamen Glomes, 1.

& circumvolvit  
Fugo, 2.  
ac sedens  
in Textrino, 3.  
pedibus calcat Infilia, 4.

Liciis diducit  
Stamen, 5.  
& trajicit Radium, 6.  
in quo est Trama,  
ac densat,

with

with the Sley, 7.  
and so maketh  
Linen-cloth, 8.

So also the Clothier  
maketh Cloth of Wool.

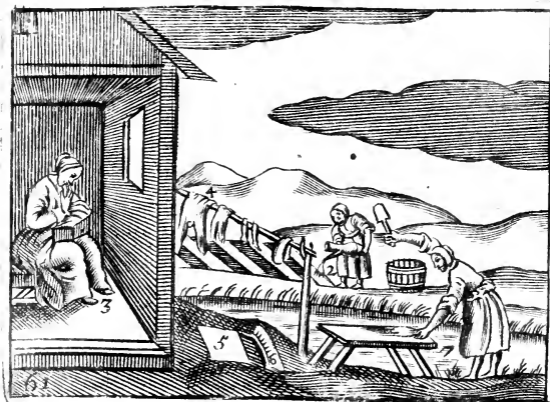
Peſtine, 7.  
atque ita conficit  
Linteum, 8.

Sic etiam Pannifex  
facit Pannum è Lana.

## Linen Clothes.

## LXI.

## Lintea.



Linen-webs  
are bleached in the Sun, 1.  
with water poured on them, 2.  
till they be white.

Of them the Scmpster, 3.  
foxeth Shirts, 4.  
Handkirchers, 5.  
Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

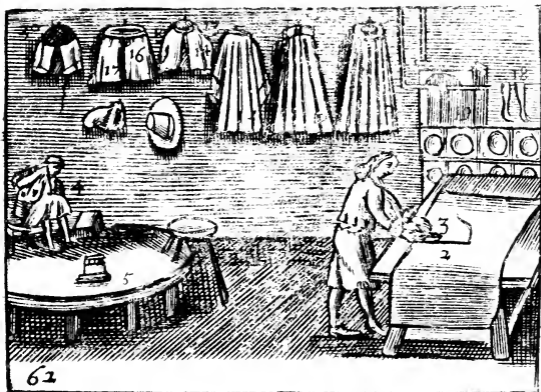
These, if they be fouled,  
are washed again  
by the Landreſs, 7. in water,  
or Lec and Sope.

Lintheamina  
inſolantur, 1.  
aquâ perfuſa, 2.  
donec candefiant.

Ex iis Sartrix, 3.  
ſuit Induſia, 4.  
Muccinia, 5.  
Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.

Hæc, ſi ſordidentur  
a Lotrice, 7. ruruſum  
lavantur aquâ,  
ſive Lixivio ac Sapone.





The Taylor, 1.  
cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3.  
and seweth it together with a  
Needle and double thread, 4.

Then he presseth the Seams  
with a Pressing-iron, 5.

And thus he maketh  
Coats, 6.  
with Plaits, 7.  
in which the Border, 8. is belon  
with Laces, 9.

Cloaks, 10.  
with a Cape, 11.  
and Sleeve Coats, 12.

Doublets, 13.  
with Buttons, 14.  
and Cuffs, 15.  
Breeches, 16.  
sometimes with Ribbons, 17.

Stockins, 18.

Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.  
discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3.  
consuitque Acu & Filo dupli-  
cato, 4.

Postea complanat Saturas  
Ferramento, 5.

Sicque conficit  
Tunicas, 6.

Plicatas, 7.  
in quibus infra est Fimbria, 8  
cum Institis, 9.

Pallia. 10.  
cum Patagio, 11.  
& Togas Manicatas, 12.

Thoraces, 13.  
cum Globulis, 14.

& Manicis, 15.

Caligas, 16.

aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.

Tibialia, 18.

Chirothetas, 19.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.  
So the Furrier  
maketh Furred Garments  
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.  
Allo  
fa Alicia  
è Pellibus.

## The Shoemaker. LXIII.

Sutor.



The Shoemaker, 1.  
maketh Slippers, 7.  
Shoes, 8.  
(in which is seen  
above the Upper-leather,  
beneath the Sole,  
and on both sides  
the Latchets)  
Boots, 9.  
and High Shoes, 10.  
of Leather, 5.  
(which is cut with a  
Cutting-knife) 6.  
by means of an Awl, 2.  
and Lingel, 3.  
upon a Last, 4.

Sutor, 1. conficit  
ope Subula, 2.  
& fili picati, 3.  
super Modulo, 4.  
è Corio, 5.  
(quod Scalpro sutorio, 6.  
discinditur)  
Crepidæ (Sandalia) 7.  
Calceos, 8.  
(in quibus spectatur  
supernè Obstragulum,  
infernè Soles,  
& utrinque  
Aniæ)  
Ocreas, 9.  
& Perones, 10.

The

The Carpenter. XIII. *Faber lignarius.*

We have seen Mans food and  
cloathing: now his Dwelling  
followeth.

At first they . well  
in Caves, 1. then in  
Booths or Huts, 2.  
and then again in Tents, 3.  
at the last in Houses.

The Woodman  
felleth and heweth down  
Trees, 5. with an Ax, 4.  
the Boughs, 6. remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty Wood  
with a Wedge, 7.  
which he forceth in  
with a Beetle, 8.  
and maketh Wood-sticks, 9.

The Carpenter  
squarcth Timber  
with a Chip-Ax, 10.

Hominis victum & ami-  
ctum, vidimus: sequitur  
nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant  
in Specubus, 1. deinde in  
Tabernaculis vel Tuguriis, 2.  
tum etiam in Tentoriis, 3.  
demum in I. omibus.

Lignator Securi, 4.  
sternit & truncat  
Arbores, 5.  
remanentibus Sarmentis, 6.

Clavosum Lignum  
findit Curvo, 7.  
quem adigit  
Tudite, 8.  
& componit Series, 9.

Faber Lignarius.  
ascit Ascia, 10.  
Materiam,

whence

whence Chips, 11. fall,  
and saweth it with a Saw, 12.  
where the Saw-dust, 13.  
falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth  
the Beam upon Tressels, 14.  
by the help of a Pulley, 15.  
fastneth it  
with Cramp-irons, 16.  
and marketh it out  
with a Line, 17.

Then he frameth  
the Walls together, 18.  
and fastneth the great pieces  
with Pins, 19.

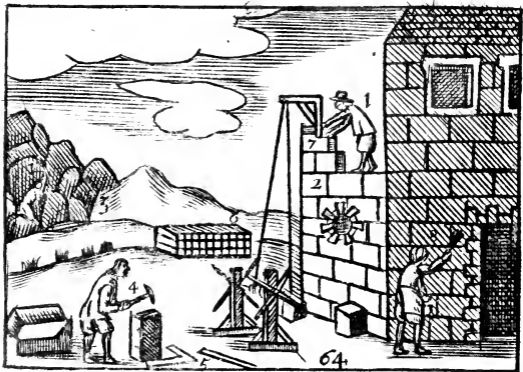
unde cadunt *Affulæ*, 11.  
& ferrat *Serrâ*, 12.  
ubi *Scobs*, 13.  
decidit.

Post elevat  
*Tignum super Canterios*, 14  
ope *Trochleæ*,  
affigit  
*Ansis*, 16.  
& lineat  
*Amussi*, 17.

Tum compaginat  
*Parietes*, 18.  
& configit *trabes*  
*Clavis trabalibus*, 19.

## The Mason.

## LXIV. *Faber Murarius*



*The Mason*, 1.  
layeth a Foundation,  
and buildeth Walls, 2.  
Either of Stones  
which the Stone-digger  
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

*Faber Murarius*, 1.  
ponit *Fundamentum*,  
& struit *Muros*, 2.  
Sive è *Lapidibus*,  
quos *Lapidarius*  
eruit in *Lapidina*, 3.

and the Stone-cutter, 4.  
squareth by a Rule, 5.

Or of Bricks, 6.  
which are made  
of Sand and Clay  
steeped in water,  
and are burned with fire.

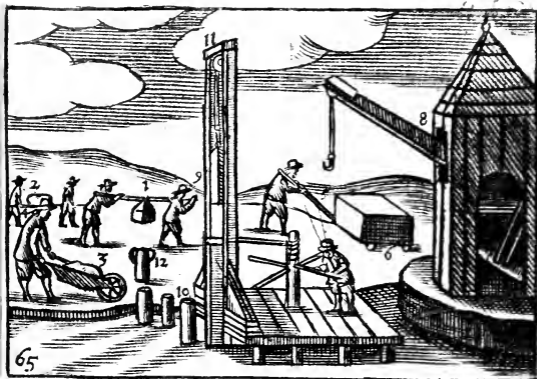
Afterwards he plaistereth it  
with Lime,  
by means of a Trowel, 7.  
and garnisheth it with Rough-  
cast, 8.

& Latomus, 4.  
conquadrat ad Normam, 5.  
Sive è Lateribus, 6.  
qui ex  
Arena & Luto,  
aquâ intritis formantur,  
& igne excoquantur.  
Dein crustat  
Calce,  
ope Trullæ, 7.  
& Testorio vestit, 8.

Engines.

LXV.

Machines.



One can carry  
much by thrusting  
Wheel-barrow, 3.  
fore him, having  
Harnes, 4.  
enged on his neck, as  
so can carry on a Colestaff, 1.  
Hand-barrow, 2.

Quantum duo ferre possunt  
Palanga, 1.  
vel Feretro, 2.  
tantum potest unus,  
trudendo ante se  
Pabonem, 3.  
suspensâ à collo  
Ærumnâ, 4.

But he can do more that  
relleth a Weight laid upon  
Rollers, 6. with a Leaver, 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7.  
is a post, which  
is turned by going about it.

A Crane, 8.  
hath a Hollow-wheel,  
in which one walking,  
draweth weights out of a Ship,  
or letteth them down into a  
Ship.

A Rammer, 9.  
is used to fasten  
Piles, 10.  
it is lifted up with a Rope  
drawn by Pullies, 11.  
or with hands,  
if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem potest qui mo-  
lem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6  
impositam provolvit, *Veste*, 5

*Ergata*, 7.  
est columella, quæ  
versatur circumeundo.

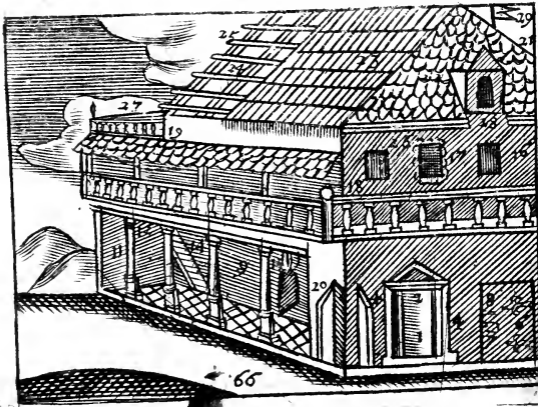
*Geranium*, 8.  
habet *Tympanum*,  
cui inambulans quis,  
pondera navi extrahit,  
aut in navem demittit.

*Fistuca*, 9.  
adhibetur ad pangendum  
*Sublicas*, 10.  
adtollitur Fune  
tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.  
vel manibus,  
si *ansas* habet, 12.

A House.

LXVI.

Domus



The Porch, 1.  
is before the Door of the House

Ante Januam Domus est  
*Vestibulum*, 1.

*The Door hath*  
*a Threshold, 3.*  
*and a Lintel, 2.*  
*and Posts, 4. on both sides.*  
*The Hinges, 5.*  
*are on the right hand,*  
*upon which the Doors, 6. hang,*  
*the Latch, 7.*  
*and the Bolt, 8.*  
*are on the left hand.*  
*Before the House*  
*is a Fore-court, 9.*  
*with a Pavement*  
*of square stones, 10.*  
*born up with Pillars, 11.*  
*in which is the Chapter, 12.*  
*and the Base, 13.*  
*They go up into the*  
*upper Stories by Greefes, 14.*  
*and Winding-stairs, 15.*  
*The Windows, 16.*  
*appear on the outside;*  
*and the Grates, 17.*  
*the Galleries, 18.*  
*the Water-tables, 19.*  
*and Butteresses, 20.*  
*to bear up the walls.*  
*On the top is the Roof, 21.*  
*covered with Tyles, 22.*  
*or Shingles, 23.*  
*which lie upon Laths, 24.*  
*and these upon Rafter, 25.*  
*The Eaves, 26.*  
*adhere to the Roof.*  
*The place without a Roof*  
*is called an open Gallery, 27.*  
*In the Roof are*  
*Settings out, 28.*  
*and Pinnacles, 29.*

*Janua habet*  
*Limen, 2.*  
*& Superliminare, 3.*  
*& utrinque Postes, 4.*  
*A dextris sunt*  
*Cardines, 5.*  
*à quibus pendunt Fores, 6.*  
*à sinistris Claustrum, 7.*  
*aut Pessulus, 8.*  
  
*Sub ædibus*  
*est Cavædium, 9.*  
*Pavimento*  
*Tessellato, 10.*  
*fulcitum Columnis, 11.*  
*in quibus Péristorylium, 12.*  
*& Basis, 13.*  
*Per Scalas, 14. ascenditur in*  
*superiores contignationes*  
*& Cochlidia, 15.*  
*Extrinsècus apparent*  
*Fenestræ, 16.*  
*& Cancelli (clathra) 17.*  
*Pergula, 18.*  
*Suggrundia, 19.*  
*& Fulcra, 20.*  
*fulciendis muris.*  
*In summo est Testum, 21.*  
*contectum Imbricibus (tegu-*  
*lis) 22.*  
*vel Scandulis, 23.*  
*quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24.*  
*hæc Tignis, 25.*  
*Testo adhæret*  
*Stillicidium, 26.*  
*Locus sine Testo*  
*dicitur Subdiale, 27.*  
*In Testo sunt*  
*Meniana, 28.*  
*& Coronides, 29.*



Miners, 1.  
 go into the Grave, 2.  
 by a Stick, 3.  
 or by Ladders, 4.  
 with Lanthorns, 5.  
 and dig out the Oar with a  
 Pick, 6.  
 which being put into Baskets, 7.  
 is drawn out with a Rope, 8.  
 by means of a Turn, 9.  
 and is carried  
 to the Melting-house, 10.  
 where it is forced with fire,  
 that the Metal may run out, 12.  
 the Dross, 11. is thrown aside.

*Metalli fossores, 1.*  
*ingrediuntur Puteum fodinae, 2.*  
*Bacillo. 3.*  
*five Gradibus, 4.*  
*cum Lucernis, 5.*  
*& effodiunt Ligone, 6.*  
*terram Metallicam,*  
*quæ imposita Corbibus, 7.*  
*extrahitur Fune, 8.*  
*ope Machinae tractoria, 9.*  
*& defertur*  
*in Ustrinam, 10.*  
*ubi igne urgetur,*  
*ut profluat Metallum, 12.*  
*Scoria, 11. seorsim abjici-*  
*untur.*

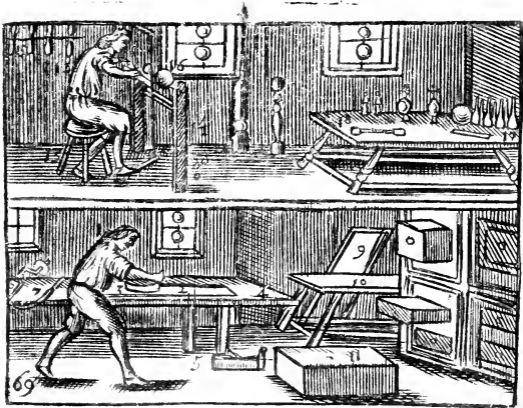


The Blacksmith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*

*The Blacksmith. 1.*  
*in his Smithy (or Forge) 2.*  
*bloweth the fire*  
*with a pair of Bellows, 3.*  
*which he bloweth*  
*with his Feet, 4.*  
*and so heateth the Iron :*  
*And then he taketh it out*  
*with the Tongs, 5.*  
*layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.*  
*and striketh it*  
*with an Hammer, 7.*  
*where the sparks, 8. fly off.*  
*And thus are hammered out,*  
*Nails, 9.*  
*Horse-shoes, 10.*  
*Cart-strakes, 11.*  
*Chains, 12.*  
*Plates, Locks and Keys,*  
*Hinges, &c.*  
*He quencth hot Irons*  
*in the Cool-trough.*

*Faber ferrarius, 1.*  
*in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.*  
*inflat ignem*  
*Folle, 3.*  
*quem adcollit*  
*Pede, 4.*  
*atq; ita candefacit Ferrum.*  
*Deinde eximit*  
*Forcipe, 5.*  
*imponit Incudi, 6.*  
*& cudit*  
*Malleo, 7.*  
*ubi Striſſura, 8. exiliunt.*  
*Et sic excuduntur,*  
*Clavi, 9.*  
*Solea, 10.*  
*Canthi, 11.*  
*Catena, 12.*  
*Laminae, Sææ cum Clavibus,*  
*Cardines, &c.*  
*Ferramenta candentia*  
*reſtinguit in Laco.*

## LXIX.

The Box-maker and the Turner. *Scriniarius & Tornator.*

The Box-maker, 1.  
*smootheth hewen Boards,* 2.  
*with a Plain,* 3.  
*upon a work-board,* 4.  
*he maketh them very smooth*  
*with a little Plain,* 5.  
*he boareth them thorow*  
*with an Augre,* 6.  
*carveth them with a Knife,* 7.  
*fastneth them together*  
*with Glewand Cramp-Irons,* 8.  
*and maketh Tables,* 9.  
 Boards, 10.  
 Chests, 11. &c.

The Turner, 12.  
*sitting over the Treddle,* 13.  
*worketh with a throw,* 15.

*Arcularius,* 3.  
*edolat Asseres,* 2.  
*Runcina,* 30  
*in Tabula.* 4.  
*deplanat*  
*Planula,* 5.  
*perforat (terebrat)*  
*Terebra,* 6.  
*Sculpit Cultro,* 7:  
*combinat*  
*Glutine & Subscudibus,* 8.  
*& facit Tabulas,* 9.  
*Mensas,* 10.  
*Arcas (Cistas)* 11. &c.  
*Tornio,* 12.  
*sedens in Insili,* 13.  
*tornat Torno,* 15.

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.  
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.  
Puppets, 18.  
and such like Turners Work.

super Scamno Tornatorio, 14.  
Globos, 16. Conos, 17.  
Icunculas, 18.  
& familia Torcumata.

## The Potter.

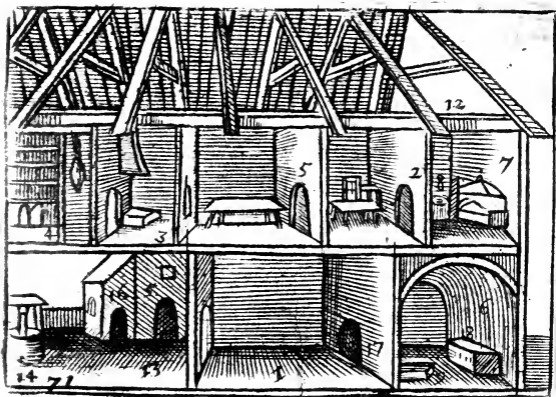
## LXX.

## Figulus.



The Potter, 1.  
sitting over a Wheel, 2.  
maketh Pots, 4.  
Pitchers, 5.  
Pipkins, 6.  
Platters, 7.  
Pudding-pans, 8.  
Jugs, 9.  
Lids, 10, &c.  
of Potters Clay, 3.  
afterwards he baketh them  
in an Oven, 11.  
and glazeth them  
with White Lead.  
A broken Pot affordeth  
Pot-sheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.  
sedens super Rota, 2.  
format ex Argilla, 3.  
Ollas, 4.  
Urceos, 5.  
Tripodes, 6.  
Patinas, 7.  
Vasa testacea, 8.  
Fidelias, 9.  
Opercula, 10. &c.  
postea excoquit  
in Furno, 11.  
& incrustat  
Lithargyro.  
Fratta Olla dat  
Testas, 12.

The Parts of a House. LXXI. *Partes Domus*

A House is divided  
 into inner Rooms,  
 such as are the Entry, 1.  
 the Stove, 2.  
 the Kitchen, 3.  
 the Butchery, 4.  
 the Dining Room, 5.  
 the Gallery, 6.  
 the Bed Chamber, 7.  
 with a Privy made by it, 8.

Baskets, 9.  
 are of use for carrying things  
 to and fro,  
 and Chests, 10.  
 (which are made fast with a  
 Key) 11. for keeping them.

The Floor is under the  
 Roof, 12.

In the Yard, 13. ✓  
 is a Well, 14.  
 a Stable, 15.

*Domus distinguitur  
 in Conclavia,  
 ut sunt Atrium, 1.  
 Hypocaustum, 2.  
 Culina, 3.  
 Cella Penuaria, 4.  
 Cœnaculum, 5.  
 Camera, 6. Cubiculum, 7.  
 cum adstructo Secessu (La-  
 trina) 8.*

*Corbes, 9.  
 inserviunt rebus  
 transferendis,  
 Arce, 10.  
 (quæ Clave, 11. recludun-  
 tur) adservandis illis.*

*Sub Tecto, 12. est Solum  
 (Pavimentum)*

*In Area, 13.  
 Puteus, 14.  
 Stabulum, 15.*

and a Bath, 16.

Under the House  
is the Cellar, 17.

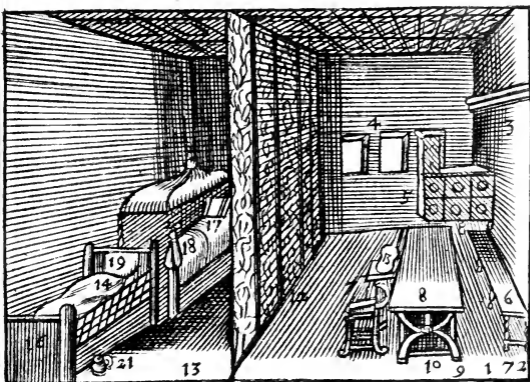
cum Balneo, 16.

Sub Domo  
est Cellar, 17.

## LXXII.

The Stove with the  
Bed-room.

*Hypocaustum cum  
Dormitorio.*



The Stove, 1.  
is beautified  
with an Arched Roof, 2.  
and wainscoted Walls, 3.

It is enlightned  
with Windows, 4.

It is heated  
with an Oven, 5.

Its Utensils are  
Benches, 6.

Stools, 7.

Tables, 8.

with Treffels, 9.

Footstools, 10.

and Cushions, 11.

*Hypocaustum, 1.  
ornatur  
Laqueari, 2.  
& Parietibus tabulatis, 3.  
Illuminatur  
Fenestris, 4.  
Calefit  
Fornace, 5.  
Ejus Utensilia sunt  
Scanna, 6.  
Selle, 7.  
Mense, 8.  
cum Fulcris, 9.  
ac Scabellis, 10.  
& Culcitrīs, 11.*

*There*

There are also Tapestries  
hanged, 12.

For soft lodging,  
in a Sleeping-room, 13.  
there is a Bed, 14.  
spread on a Bed-stead, 15.  
upon a Straw-pad, 16.  
with Sheets, 17.  
and Cover-lids, 18.

The Bolster, 19.  
is under ones head.

The Bed is covered  
with a Conopy, 20.

A Chamber-pot, 21.  
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam

Tapetes, 12.

Pro levi cubatu,  
in Dormitorio, 13.  
est Lectus, (Cubile) 14.  
stratus in Sponda, 15.  
super Stramentum, 16.  
cum Lodicibus, 17.  
& Stragulis, 18.

Cervical, 19.  
est sub capite.

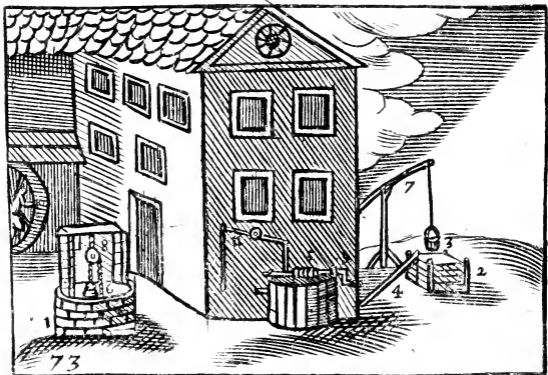
Canopeo, 20.  
Lectus tegitur

Matula, 21.  
est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells,

LXXIII.

Putei.



Where Springs are wanting  
Wells are digged, 1.  
and they are compassed about  
with a Brandrith, 2.  
lest any should fall in.

Thence is water drawn

Ubi Fontes deficiunt,  
effodiuntur Putei, 1.  
& circumdantur  
Crepidine, 2.  
ne quis incidat.

Inde hauritur aqua

with

with Buckets, 3.  
 hanging either at a Pole, 4.  
 or a Rope, 5.  
 or a Chain, 6.  
 and that either by a Swipe, 7.  
 or a Windle, 8.  
 or a Turn, 9.  
 with a Handle  
 or a Wheel, 10.  
 or to conclude  
 by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (situlis) 3.  
 pendentibus vel Pertica, 4.  
 vel Fune, 5.  
 vel Catena, 6.  
 idque aut Tollenone, 7.  
 aut Girgillo, 8.  
 aut Cylindro, 9.  
 Manubriato,  
 aut Rota (tympano) 10.  
 aut denique  
 Antlia, 11.

The Bath.

LXXIV.

Balneum.



He that desireth to be wash'd  
 in cold water,  
 goeth down into a River, 1.  
 In a Bathing-house, 2.  
 we wash off the filth  
 either sitting in a Tub, 3.  
 or going up  
 into the Hot-house, 4.

Qui lavari cupit  
 aquâ frigidâ,  
 descendit in Fluvium, 1.  
 In Balneario, 2.  
 abluimus squalores,  
 sive sedentes in Labro, 3.  
 sive condescentes  
 in Sudatorium, 4.

and we are rubbed  
with a Pumice-stone, 6.  
or a Hair-cloth, 5.

In the Stripping-room, 7.  
we put off our clothes,  
and have an Apron tied about  
us, 8.

We cover our Head  
with a Cap, 9.  
and put our feet  
in a Bason, 10.

The Bath-woman, 11.  
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.  
drawn out of the Trough, 13.  
into which it runneth  
out of Pipes, 14.

The Bath-keeper, 15.  
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.  
and by applying  
Cupping-Glasses, 17.  
he draweth the Blood  
betwixt the skin and the flesh,  
which he wipeth away  
with a Sponge, 18.

& defricamur  
Pumice, 6.  
aut Cilicio, 5.

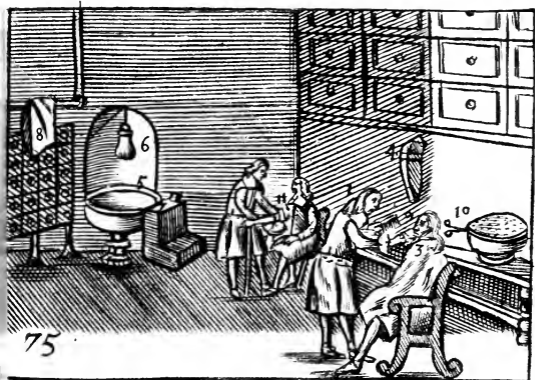
In Apodyterio, 7.  
Vestes exuimus,  
& præcingimur Castula (Sub-  
ligari) 8.

Caput tegimus  
Pileolo, 9.  
& pedes imponimus  
Pelluvio, 10.

Balneatrix, 11.  
ministrat aquam Situla, 12.  
haustam ex Alveis, 13.  
in quem defluit  
è Canalibus, 14.

Balneator, 15.  
scarificat Scalpro, 16.  
& applicando  
Cucurbitas, 17.  
extrahit Sanguinem  
subcutaneum,  
quem abstergit  
Spongiâ.





The Barber, 1.  
 in the Barbers-shop, 2.  
 cutteth off the Hair  
 and the Beard  
 with a pair of Sizzars, 3.  
 or shaveth with a Razor,  
 which he taketh out of his  
 Case, 4.

And he washeth one  
 over a Bason, 5.  
 with Suds running  
 out of a Laver, 6.  
 and also with Sope, 7.  
 and wipeth him  
 with a Towel, 8.  
 Combeth him with a Comb, 9.  
 and curleth him  
 with a Crisping Iron, 10.

Sometimes he cutteth a Vein  
 with a Pen-knife, 11.  
 where the Blood spirteth out, 12.

Tonsor, 1.  
 in Tonstrina, 2.  
 tondet Crines  
 & Barbam  
 Forcipe, 3.  
 vel radit Novaculâ  
 quam e Theca, 4. depromit.

Et lavat  
 super Pelvim, 5.  
 Lixivio defluente  
 è Gutturio, 6.  
 ut & Sapone, 7.  
 & tergit  
 Linteo, 8.  
 pectit Pectine, 9.  
 crispat  
 Calamistro, 10.

Interdum Venam secat  
 Scalpello, 11.  
 ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.  
 The

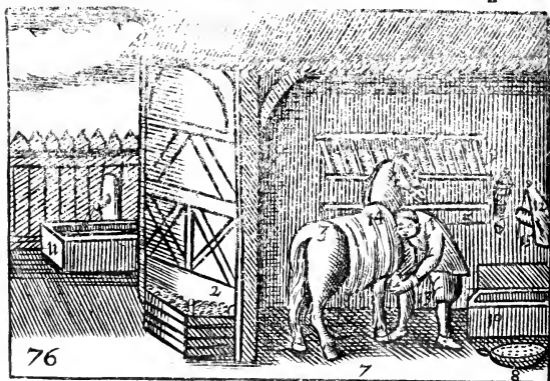
The Chirurgon cureth  
Wounds:

Chirurgus curat  
Vulnera.

## The Stable.

## LXXVI.

## Equile.



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7

The Horse-keeper, 1.  
cleanseth the Stable from  
Dung, 2.

He tyeth a Horse, 3.  
with a Halter, 4.  
to the Manger, 5.  
or if he be apt to bite,  
he maketh him fast  
with a Muzzel, 6.

Then he strewth Litter, 7.  
under him.

He winnoweth Oats  
with a Van, 8.  
(the Provender being mixt  
with Chaff, and taken out of  
a Chest,) 10.  
and feedeth the Horse with them,  
as also with Hay, 9.

Stabularius (Equiso) 1.  
purgat à Fimo, 2. Stabulum.

Alligat Equum, 3.  
Capistro, 4.  
ad Præsepe, 5.  
aut si mordax sit,  
constringit  
Fiscella, 6.

Deinde substernit Stru-  
menta, 7.

Avenam ventilat 2  
Vanno, 8.  
(Paleis mixta ac deprompta,  
è Cista Fabulatoria) 10.

eaque pascit equum,  
ut & Feno, 9.

After.

Afterwards he leadeth him  
to the Watering-trough, 11.  
to water.

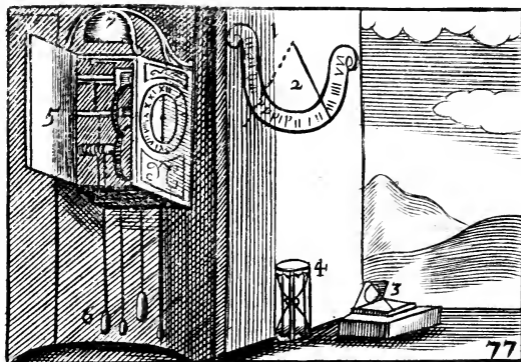
Then he rubbeth him  
with a Cloth, 12.  
combeth him  
with a Curry-comb, 15.  
covereth him  
with an Houfing cloth, 14.  
and looketh upon his Hoofs,  
whether the Shoes, 13.  
be fast with the Nails.

Postea aquatum ducit  
ad Aquarium, 11.

Tum detergit  
Panno, 12.  
depectit  
Strigili, 15.  
insternit  
Gausape, 14.  
& Soleas inspicit,  
an Calcei ferrei, 13.  
firmis Clavis hæreant.

Dials,

LXXVII.

Herologia.

A Dial

measurcth Hours.

A Sun-Dial, 1.

sheweth by the shadow

of the Clock, 2.

what a Clock it is;

either on a Wall,

or a Compass, 3.

An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium

dimeticur Horas.

Solarium, 1.

ostendit umbrâ

Gnomonis, 2.

quora fit Hora;

sive in Pariete,

sive in Pyxide Magnetica, 3.

Clepsydra, 4.

sheweth

sheweth the four partsof an hour  
by the running of Sand,  
heretofore of water.

A Clock, 5.  
numbereth also  
the Hours of the Night,  
by the turning of the Wheels,  
the greatest whereof  
is drawn by a Weight, 6.  
and draweth the rest.

Then either the Bell, 7. by  
its sound, being struck on by the  
Hammer or the Hand, 8. with-  
cut, by its motion about shew-  
eth the hour.

ostendit partes horæ quatuor,  
fluxu Arenæ,  
olim aquæ.

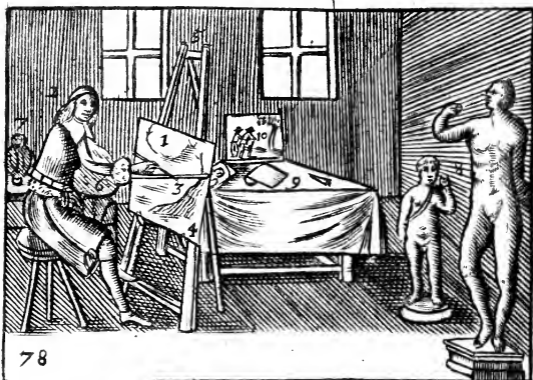
Automaton, 5.  
numerat etiam  
Nocturnas Horas,  
circulatione Rotarum,  
quarum maxima  
trahitur à Pondere, 6.  
& trahit cæteras.

Tum horam indicat, vel  
Campana, 7. sonitu suo per-  
cussa à Malleolo vel extra In-  
dex, 8. Circutione sua.

The Picture.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.



Pictures, 1.  
delight the Eyes  
and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.  
painteth an Image

Pictura, 1.  
oblectant Oculos,  
& ornant conclavia.

Pictor, 2.  
pingit Effigiem

with

with a Pencil, 3.  
 in a Table, 4.  
 upon a Case-frame, 5.  
 holding his Pollet, 6. in his  
 left hand,  
 in which are the Paints  
 which the boy, 7. ground on a  
 Marble.

The Carver,  
 and Statuary  
 carve Statues, 8.  
 of Wood and Stone.

The Graver  
 and the Cutter  
 carve Shapes, 10.  
 and Characters  
 with a Graving Chisel, 9.  
 in Wood, Brass,  
 and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.  
 in Tabula, 4.  
 super Pluteo, 5.  
 sinistra tenens  
 Orbem Piſtorium, 6.  
 in quo Pigmenta  
 quæ terebantur à puero, 7.  
 in marmore.

Sculptor,  
 & Statuarius  
 exſculpunt Statuas, 8.  
 è Ligno & Lapide,

Cœlator  
 & Scalptor inſculpit  
 Æri, Ligno,  
 aliisque Metallis,  
 Figuræ, 10,  
 & Characteres,  
 Cœlo, 9.

Looking-Glaſſes. LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-glaſſes, 1.

Specula, 1.

H

eye

are provided, that Men  
may see themselves.

Spectacles, 2.  
that he may see better,  
who hath a weak sight.

Things afar off are seen  
in a Perspective Glass, 3.  
as things near at hand.

A Flea appeareth in a mul-  
tiplying-glass, 4.  
like a little Hog.

The Rays of the Sun,  
burn wood  
through a Burning-glass, 5.

parantur, ut homines  
intueantur seipfos.

Perspicilla, 2.  
ut acrius cernat,  
qui habet visum debilem.

Per Telescopium  
videntur remota  
ut proxima.

In Microscopio, 4. pulex  
apparet  
ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis  
accendunt ligna  
per Vitrum urens, 5.

## The Cooper.

## LXXX.

## Victor.



The Cooper, 1.  
having an Apron, 2. tied a-  
bout him,  
maketh Hoops of Hasel-  
rods, 3.  
upon a cutting-block, 4.  
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Victor, 1.  
amictus Praeincitorio, 2.  
facit è Virgis Columnis, 3.

super Stellam incisoriã, 4.  
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and

and Lags, 6. of Timber.  
 He maketh Hogs-heads, 7.  
 and Pipes, 8.  
 with two Heads;  
 and Tubs, 9.  
 Soes, 10.  
 Flaskets, 11.  
 Buckets, 12.  
 with one Bottom of Lags.  
 Then he bindeth them  
 with Hoops, 13.  
 which he tyeth fast  
 with small Twigs, 15.  
 by means of a Clamp-iron, 14.  
 and he fitteth them on  
 with a Mallet, 16.  
 and a Driver, 17.

Circulos, & ex ligno Assulas, 6.  
 Ex Assulis conficit Dolia, 7.  
 & Cupas, 8.  
 Fundo bino;  
 rum Lacus, 9.  
 Labra, 10.  
 Pitynas, 11.  
 & Situlas, 12.  
 fundo uno.  
 Postea vincit  
 Circulis, 13.  
 quos ligat  
 ope Falcis vietoriae, 14.  
 Viminibus, 15.  
 & aptat  
 Tudite, 16.  
 ac Trudicula, 17.

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the Restio, & Lorarius.  
 Cordwainer.



The Roper, 1.

Restio, 1.

H 2 twist-

twisteth Cords, 2.  
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.  
(which he wrappeth about  
himself)  
by the turning of a Wheel, 3.

Thus are made,  
first Cords, 5.  
then Ropes, 6.  
and at last Cables, 7.

The Cord-wainer, 8.  
cutteth great Thongs, 10.  
Bridles, 11.  
Girdles, 12.  
Sword-Belts, 13.  
Pouches, 14.  
Port-mantles, 15. &c.  
out of a Beast-hide, 9.

contorquet Funes, 2.  
agitatione  
Rotulae, 3.  
è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,  
quam sibi circumdat.

Sic fiunt,  
primò Funiculi, 5.  
tum Restes, 6.  
tandem Rudentes, 7.

Lorarius, 8.  
scindit de coriobubulo, 9.  
Loramenta, 10.  
Frena, 11.  
Cingula, 12.  
Baltheos, 13.  
Crumenas, 14.  
Hippoperas, 15. &c.

## The Traveller. LXXXII.

*Viator.*



A Traveller, 1.  
beareth on his shoulders

*Viator*, 1.  
portat humeris



*in a Budget, 2.*  
*those things*  
*which his Satchel, 3.*  
*or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.*  
*He is covered*  
*with a Cloak, 5.*  
*He holdeth a Staff, 6. in his*  
*Hand*  
*wherewith to bear up himself:*  
*He hath need of*  
*Provision for the way,*  
*as also of a pleasant*  
*Companion, 7.*  
*Let him not forsake the High-*  
*road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8.*  
*unless it be a beaten Path.*  
*By-ways, 10.*  
*and places where two ways*  
*meet, 11.*  
*deceive, and lead men aside*  
*into Uneven places, 12.*  
*so do not By-paths, 13.*  
*and Cross-ways, 14.*  
*Let him therefore enquire*  
*of those he meeteth, 15.*  
*which way he must go;*  
*and let him take heed*  
*of Robbers, 16.*  
*as in the way, so also*  
*in the Inn, 17.*  
*where he lodgeth all Night.*

*in Bulga, 2.*  
*quæ non capit*  
*Funda, 3.*  
*vel Marsupium, 4.*  
*Tegitur*  
*Lacernâ, 5.*  
*Manu tenet Baculum, 6.*  
  
*quo se fulciat.*  
*Opus habet*  
*Viatico,*  
*ut & fido & facundo*  
*Comite, 7.*  
*Propter Semitam, 8. nisi*  
*sit Callis tritus, non deserat*  
*Viam Regiam, 9.*  
*Avia, 10.*  
*& Bivia, 11.*  
  
*fallunt & seducunt,*  
*in Salebras, 12.*  
*non æquè Tramites, 13.*  
*& Compita, 14.*  
*Sciscitet igitur*  
*obvios, 15.*  
*quâ sit eundem;*  
*& caveat.*  
*Prædones, 16.*  
*ut in viâ, sic etiam*  
*in Diversorio, 17.*  
*ubi pernoctat.*



The Horse-man, 1.  
 setteth a Saddle, 3.  
 on his Horse, 2.  
 and girdeth it on  
 with a Girth, 4.

He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.  
 also upon him.

He decketh him with Trap-  
 pings, a Fore-stall, 6.  
 a Breast-cloth, 7.  
 and a Crupper, 8.

Then he getteth upon  
 his Horse, putteth his feet  
 into the Stirrops, 9.  
 taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.  
 in his left hand, wherewith he  
 guideth and holdeth the Horse.

Then he putteth to  
 his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.  
 imponit Equo, 2.  
 Ephippium, 3.  
 idque succingit  
 Cingulo, 4.  
 Insternit etiam Dorsuale, 5.

Ornat eum Phaleris,  
 Frontali, 6.  
 Antilena, 7.  
 & Postilena, 8.

Deinde insilit in  
 Equum, indit pedes  
 Stapedibus, 9.  
 sinistra capeffit Lorum (habe-  
 nam) 10. Freni, 11. quo  
 Equum flectit, & retinet.

Tum admovet  
 Calcaria, 12.

and

and setteth him on  
with a Switch, 13.  
and holdeth him in  
with a Musrol, 14.

The Holsters, 15.  
hang down from the Pummel  
of the Saddle, 16.  
in which the Pistols, 17. are  
put.

The Rider is clad in a short  
Coat, 18.  
his Cloak being tyed behind  
him, 19.

A Post, 20.  
is carried on Horseback a full  
Gallop.

incitatque  
Virgula, 13.

& coërcet  
Postomide, 14.

Bulga, 15.  
pendent ex Apice  
Ephippii, 16.

quibus inferuntur Sclopi, 17.

Ipsè Eques induitur Chla-  
myde, 18.

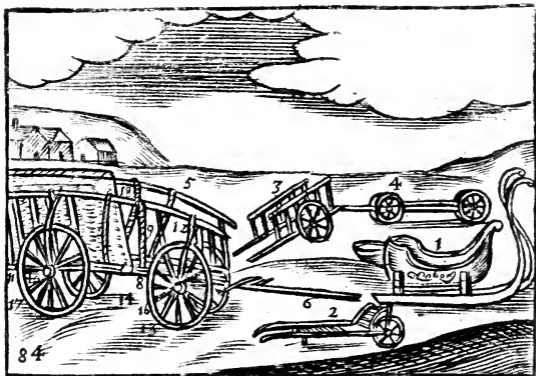
Lacerna à tergo revincta, 19.

Veredarius, 20.  
cursum Equo fertur,

Carriages.

LXXXIV.

Vehicula.



We are carried on a Sled, 1.  
over Snow and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel,  
is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Trabâ, 1. vehimur  
super Nivibus & Glacie.  
Vehiculum uni Rotum,  
dicitur Pabo, 2.

H 4

with

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.  
 with four Wheels, a Wagon,  
 which is either  
 a Timber-wagon, 4.  
 or a Load-wagon, 5.

The parts of the Wagon are,  
 the Neep (or draught-tree) 6.  
 the Beam, 7.  
 the Bottom, 8.  
 and the Sides, 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.  
 about which the Wheels run,  
 the Lin-pins, 11.  
 and Axletree-staves, 12.  
 being fastned before them.

The Nave, 13. is the  
 groundfast of the Wheel, 14.  
 from which come  
 twelve Spokes, 15.

The Ring encompasseth these,  
 which is made  
 of six Fellows, 16.  
 and as many Strakes, 17.  
 Hampiers and Hurdles, 18.  
 are set in a Wagon.

birotum Carrus, 3.  
 quadrirotum Currus,  
 qui vel

Sarracum, 4.  
 vel Plaustrum, 5.

Partes Currus sunt,  
 Temo, 6.

Jugum, 7.  
 Compages, 8.  
 Sponda, 9.

Tum Axes, 10.  
 circa quos currunt Rota,  
 praefixis Paxillis, 11.  
 & Obicibus, 12.

Basis Rotae, 13. est Modio-  
 lus, 14.

ex quo prodeunt  
 duodecim Radii, 15.

Hos ambit Orbile,  
 compositum  
 è sex Absidibus, 16.  
 & totidem Canthis, 17.  
 Currui imponuntur  
 Corbes & Crates, 18.

Carrying.

## LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro.

Vectura.



The Coach-man, 1.  
joineſh a Horſe fit to match a  
Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.  
to the Coach-tree,  
with Thongs or Chains, 5.  
hanging down from the Col-  
lar, 4.

Then he ſitteth upon  
the Saddle-horſe,  
and driveth thoſe that go be-  
fore him, 6.  
with a Whip, 7.  
and guideth them  
with a String, 8.

He greaſeth the Axle-tree  
with Axle-tree greaſe  
out of a Greaſe-pot, 9.  
and ſloppeth the wheel  
with a Trigen,

Auriga, 1.  
jungit Parippum, 2: Sella-  
rio, 3.  
ad Temonem,  
de Helcio, 4. dependentibus  
Loris vel Catenis, 5.

Deinde inſidet  
Sellario,  
agit ante ſe antecellentes, 6,

Scuticâ, 7.  
& fleſcit  
Funibus, 8.

Axem  
unguit  
ex vaſe unguentario, 9:  
Axungia,  
& inhibet rotam

in a steep descent.

And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.

Great Persons are carryed with six Horses, 12. by two Coachmen, in a Hanging-wagon, which is called a Coach, 13.

Others with two Horses, 14. in a Chariot, 15.

Horse Litters, 16, 17. are carried by two Horses

They use Pack-horses instead of Wagons, through Hills that are not passable.

in præcipiti descensu.

Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas, 11.

Magnates vehuntur Sejugibus, 12.

duobus Rhedariis, Curru pensili, qui vocatur

Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.

Alii Bijugibus, 14.

Essedo, 15.

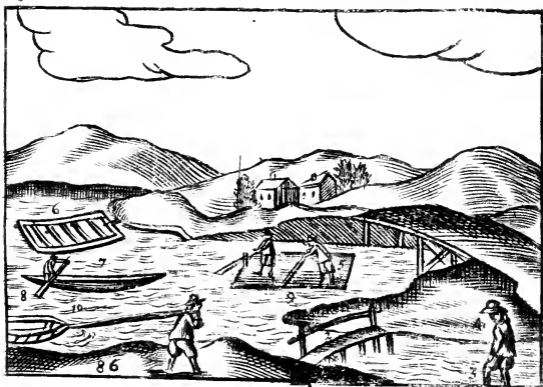
Arcera, 16. & Lætica, 17. portantur à duobus Equis.

Per invios Montes utuntur,

loco Curruum, jumentis Clitellariis, 18.

LXXXVI.

Passing over Waters *Transitus Aquarum.*



Let he that is to pass over a River should be wrr,

Trajecturus flumen ne madesiat excogitati sunt, Bridges

Bridges, 1.  
 ere invented for Carriages,  
 and Foot-bridges, 2.  
 r Foot-men.  
 If a River  
 ve a Foord, 3.  
 is waded over, 4.  
 Flotes, 5. also are made of  
 imber pinned together ;  
 Ferry-boats, 6.  
 planks laid close together,  
 r fear they should receive wa-  
 r.  
 Besides Scullers, 7.  
 ve made, which are rowed  
 ith an Oar, 8.  
 Pole, 9.  
 e haled  
 ith an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.  
 pro Vehiculis,  
 & Ponticuli, 2.  
 pro Peditibus.  
 Si Flumen  
 habet Vadum; 3.  
 vadatur, 4.  
 Struuntur etiam Rates, 5.  
 ex compactis tignis ;  
 vel Pontones, 6.  
 ex trabibus consolidatis,  
 ne aquam excipiant.  
 Porrò fabricantur  
 Lintres (Lembi) 7.  
 qui aguntur Remis, 8.  
 vel Conto, 9.  
 aut trahuntur  
 Remulco, 10.

Swimming.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.



Men are wont also  
 to swim over Waters

Solent etiam  
 tranare aquas.

upon a bundle of flags, 1.  
and besides upon blown Beast-  
bladders, 2.  
and after, by throwing  
their Hands and Feet, 3. a-  
broad.

At last they learned  
to tread the water, 4.  
being plunged up to the  
girdle-stead, and carrying their  
Clothes upon their head.

A Diver, 5.  
can swim also  
under the water like a Fish.

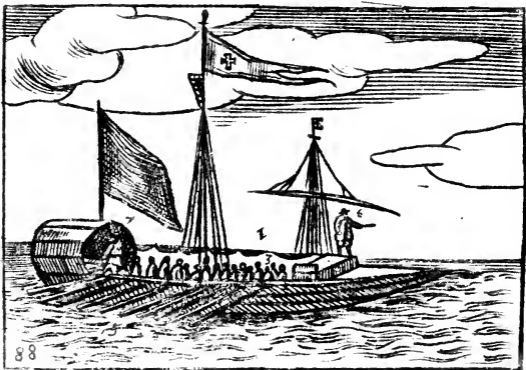
super scirpeum fascem, 1.  
porrò super inflatas boum  
Veficas, 2.  
deinde, liberè jactatu.  
Manuum Pedumque, 3.

Tandem didicerunt  
calcare aquam, 4.  
cingulo tenuis  
immersi, & vestes  
supra caput gestando.

Urinator, 5.  
etiam natare potest  
sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley.

LXXXVIII. Navis actuaria.



A Ship furnished  
with Oars, 1.  
is a Barge, 2.  
or a Foyst, &c.  
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis instructa  
Remis, 1.  
est Uniremis, 2.  
vel Biremis, &c.  
in quâ Remiges, 3.

sitting



sitting on Seats, 4.  
by the Oar-rings,  
Row, 5. by striking the water  
with the Oars.

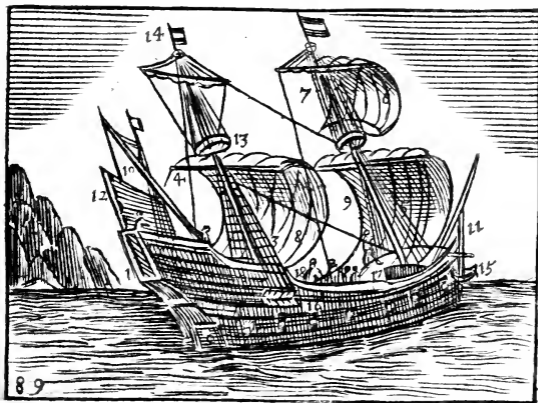
The Ship-master, 6.  
standing in the Fore-Castle,  
and the Steers-man, 7.  
sitting at the Stern,  
and holding the Rudder, 8.  
steer the Vessel.

confidentes per *Transira*, 4.  
ad *Scalmos*,  
aquam *Remis* pellendo, re-  
migrant, 5.

*Proreta*, 6.  
stans in *Prora*,  
& *Gubernator*, 7.  
sedens in *Puppi*,  
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.  
gubernant *Navigium*.

## LXXXIX.

A Merchant-Ship.

*Navis oneraria.*

A Ship, 1.  
is driven onward,  
not by Oars, but  
by the only force of the Winds.

In it is a Mast, 2. set up,  
fastned with Shrowds, 3.  
on all sides to the main-chains

*Navigium*, 1.  
impellitur,  
non remis, sed  
solâ vi Ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2.  
undique ad *Oras Navis Funi-*  
*bus*, 3. firmatus

to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind,

and are hoysed by Bowlings, 7.

The Sails are the Main-Sail, 8.

the Trinket, or Fore-sail, 9.

the Misen-Sail or Poop-sail, 10.

The Beak, 11. is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. placed in the Stern.

On the Mast is the Fore-top, 13. the Watch-tower of the Ship, and over the Fore-top a Vane, 14.

to shew which way the Wind standeth.

The ship is stayed with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is fathomed with a Plummet, 16.

Passengers walk up and down the Decks, 17.

The Sea men ran to and fro through the Hatches, 18.

And Whis, even Seas are passed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his, *Vela*, 5. quæ ad Ventum expanduntur, 6.

& *Verforiis*, 7. versantur.

*Vela sunt Artemon*, 8.

*Dolan*, 9.

& *Epidromus*, 10.

In *Prora* est *Rostrum*, 11.

In *Puppi*, *Signum* (*vexillum*) 12. ponitur.

In *Malo* est *Corbis*, 13.

*Navis Specula*, & *supra Galoam Aplustre*, 14.

*Ventorum Index*.

*Anchorâ*, 15. *Navis* sistitur.

*Bolide*, 16. *profunditas* exploratur.

*Navigantes* deambulant in *Tabulato*, 17.

*Nautæ* cursitant per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam *Maria*, trajiciuntur.



When a Storm, 1.  
ariseh on a sudden,  
they strike Sail, 2.  
lest the Ship should be dashed  
against Rocks, 3. or light up-  
on Shelves, 4.

If they cannot hinder her,  
they suffer Ship-wreck, 5.  
And then the Men, the  
Wares, and all things are mi-  
serably lost.

Nor doth the Sheat-anchor, 6.  
being cast with a Cable, do a-  
ny good.

Some escape,  
either on a Plank, 7.  
and by swimming,  
or in the Boat, 8.

Part of the Wares,  
with the dead folks,  
is carried out of the Sea, 9.  
upon the Shoars.

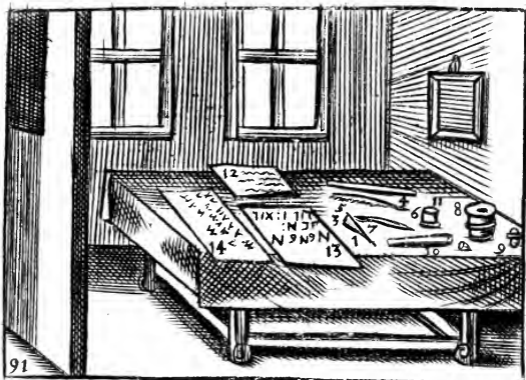
Cum Procella, 1.  
repentè oritur,  
contrahunt Vela, 2.  
ne Navis ad Scopulos, 3. alli-  
datur, aut in Brevia (Syr-  
tes) 4. incidat.

Si non possunt prohibere,  
patiantur Naufragium, 5.  
Tum miserabiliter pereunt  
Homines, Merces, omnia.

Neque hic quidquam ju-  
vat Sacra anchora, 6. Ruden-  
ti iasta.

Quidam evadant,  
vel tabula, 7.  
ac enatando,  
vel Scapha, 8.

Pars Mercium  
cum mortuis  
à Mari, 9. in littora defer-  
tur.



The Ancients writ  
in Tables done over with wax  
with a brazen Pointel, 1.  
with the sharp end, 2.  
whereof letters were engraven  
and rubbed out again with the  
broad end, 3.

Afterwards  
they writ Letters  
with a small Reed, 4.

We use a Goose-quil, 5.  
the Stem, 6.

of which we make  
with a Pen-knife, 7.

then we dip the Neb  
in an Ink-horn, 8.

which is stopped  
with a Stopple, 9.

and we put our Pens  
into a Pennar, 10.

We dry a Writing

Veteres scribebant  
in Tabellis ceratis  
æneo Stilo, 1.  
cujus parte cuspidata, 2.  
exarabantur literæ, planâ, 3.  
verò rursus obliterabantur.

Deinde  
Literas pingebant  
subtili Calamo, 4.

Nos utimur Anserina Pen-  
na, 5. cujus Caulem, 6.  
temperamus

Scalpello, 7.

tum intingimus Crenam  
in Atramentario, 8

quod obstruitur  
Operculo, 9.

& Pennas recondimus  
in Calamario, 10.

Scripturam seccamus

with

with Blotting-paper,  
or Calis-fand  
out of a Sandbox, 11.

And we indeed  
write from the left hand  
towards the right, 12.  
the Hebrews  
from the right hand  
towards the left, 13.  
the Chinois and other Indians,  
from the top downwards, 14.

*Chartâ bibulâ,*  
*vel Arenâ scriptoriâ,*  
*ex Theca Pulveraria, 11:*

Et nos quidem,  
scribimus à sinistra  
dextrorsum, 12.

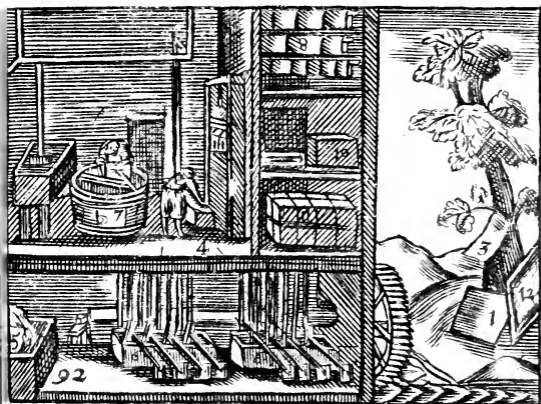
*Hebræi*  
à dextrâ  
sinistrorsum, 13.

*Chinenses & Indi alii,*  
à summo deorsum, 14.

Paper.

XCII.

Papyrus.



The Ancients used  
each Boards, 1.  
Leaves, 2.  
also Barks, 3. of Trees;  
especially  
an Egyptian Shrub,  
which was called Papyrus.  
Now Paper is in use,  
which the Paper maker

Veteres utebantur  
*Tabulis Faginis, 1.*  
aut *Foliis, 2.*  
ut & *Libris, 3. Arborum;*  
præsertim  
*Arbusculæ Egyptiæ,*  
cui nomen erat *Papyrus.*

Nunc est in usu *Charta,*  
quam *Chartopæus,*

I maketh

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.  
 of Linen rags, 5.  
 stamped to Mash, 6.  
 which being taken up in  
 Frames, 7.  
 he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.  
 and setteth them in the Air  
 that they may be dried.

Twenty five of these  
 make a Quire, 9.  
 twenty Quires a Ream, 10.  
 and ten of these  
 a Bale of Paper, 11.

That which is to last long  
 is written on Parchment, 12.

in mola Papyracea, 4. conficit  
 è Linteis vetustis, 5.  
 in Pulmentum contusis, 6.  
 quod Normulis haustum, 7.

diducit in Plagulas, 8.  
 aeri que exponit,  
 ut siccentur.

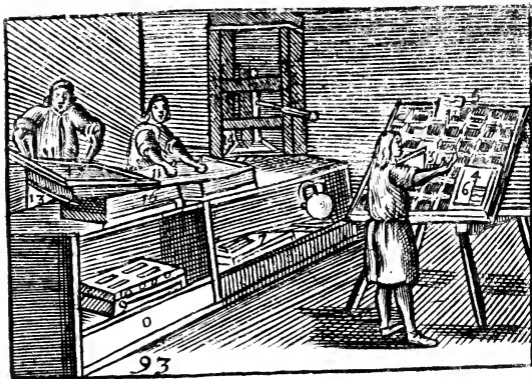
Harum XXV.  
 faciunt Scapum, 9.  
 XX Scapi Volumen minus, 10.  
 horum X.  
 Volumen majus, 11.

Diu duraturum  
 scribitur in Membrana, 12.

## Printing.

## XCIII.

## Typographia.



The Printer hath  
 Copper Letters  
 in a great number  
 put into Boxes, 5.  
 The Compositor, 1.

Typographus, habet  
 Æneos Typos  
 magno numero distributos  
 per Loculamenta, 5.  
 Typotheta, 1.

taketh

*taketh them out one by one,*  
*and (according to the Copy,*  
*which he hath fastned*  
*before him in a Visor, 2.)*  
*composeth words*  
*in a Composing-stick, 3.*  
*till a Line be made;*  
*he putteth these in a Gally, 4.*  
*till a Page, 6. be made,*  
*and these again in a Form, 7.*  
*and he locketh them up*  
*in Iron Chases, 8.*  
*with Coyns, 9.*  
*lest they should drop out,*  
*and putteth them under*  
*the Press, 10.*

*Then the Press-man*  
*beateth it over*  
*with Printers Ink,*  
*by means of Balls, 11.*  
*spreadeth upon it the Papers*  
*put in the Frisket, 12.*  
*which being put*  
*under the Spindle, 14.*  
*on the Coffin, 13.*  
*and pressed down with a*  
*Bar, 15.*  
*he maketh to take impression.*

*eximit illos singulatim,*  
*& componit*  
*(secundum Exemplar,*  
*quod Retinaculo, 2.*  
*sibi præfixum habet) verba*  
*Gnomone, 3.*  
*donec fiat versus;*  
*hos indit Formæ, 4.*  
*donec fiat Pagina, 6.*  
*has iterum Tabulâ composito-*  
*riâ, 7. eosque coarctat*  
*Marginibus ferreis, 8.*  
*ope Cochlearum, 9.*  
*ne dilabantur,*  
*ac subjicit*  
*Prelo, 10.*

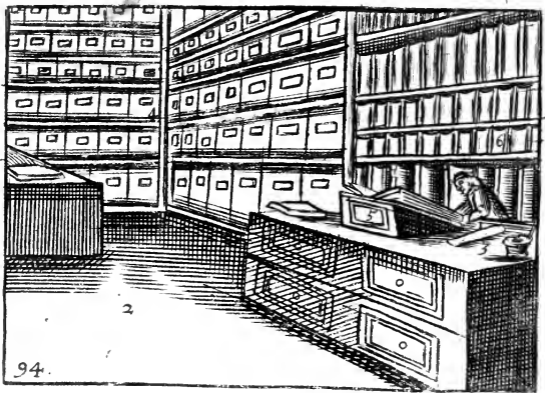
*Tum Impressor*  
*ope Pilarum, 11. illinit*  
*Atramento impressorio:*  
*superimponit inditas Oper-*  
*culo, 12. Chartas.*

*quas, in Tigello, 13.*  
*subditas Trocleæ, 14.*  
*& Suculâ, 15. impressas*  
*facit typos imbibere.*

XCIV.

The Booksellers Shop.

*Bibliopolium.*



*The Bookseller, 1.  
selleth Books  
in a Booktellers Shop, 2.  
of which he writeth  
a Catalogue, 3.*

*The Books are placed  
on Shelves, 4.  
and are laid open for use upon  
a Desk, 5.*

*A Multitude of Books  
is called a Library, 6.*

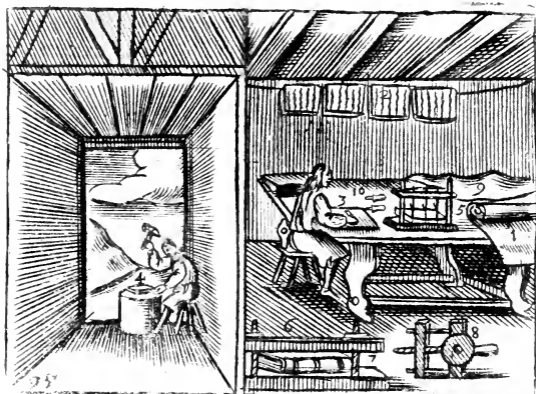
*Bibliopola, 1.  
vendit Libros  
in Bibliopolio, 2.  
quorum conscribit  
Catalogum, 3.*

*Libri disponuntur  
per Repositoria, 4.  
& ad usum, super  
Pluteum, 5. exponuntur.*

*Multitudo Librorum  
vocatur Bibliotheca, 6.*

The





In times past they glewed  
Paper to Paper,  
and rolled them up together  
into one Roll, 1.

At this day  
the Book-binder  
bindeth Books,  
whilst he wipeth, 2.  
over Papers steep in Gum-wa-  
ter, and then foldeth them to-  
gether, 3.  
beateth with a hammer, 4.  
then sticheth them up, 5.  
presseth them in a Press, 6.  
which hath two Screws, 7.  
glueth them on the back,  
cutteth off the edges  
with a round knife, 8.  
and at last covereth them  
with Parchment or Leather, 9.  
maketh them handsome,  
and setteth on Clasps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant  
Chartam Chartæ,  
convolvebantque eas  
in unum Volumen, 1.

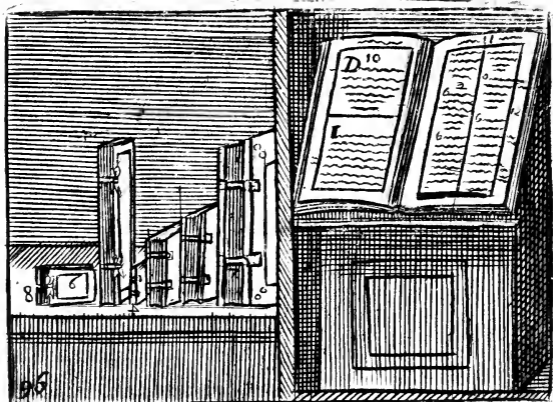
Hodiè  
compingit Libros  
Compactor,  
dum Chartas aquâ Glutinosa  
maceratas, terget, 2. deinde  
complicat, 3.

malleat, 4.  
tum confuit, 5.  
comprimit Prelo, 6.  
quod habet duos Cochleas, 7.  
dorso conglutinat,  
rotundo Cultro, 8.  
demarginat,  
tandem  
Membranâ vel Corio, 9.  
vestit, efformat,  
& affigit Uncinulos, 10.

A Book.

XCVI.

Liber.

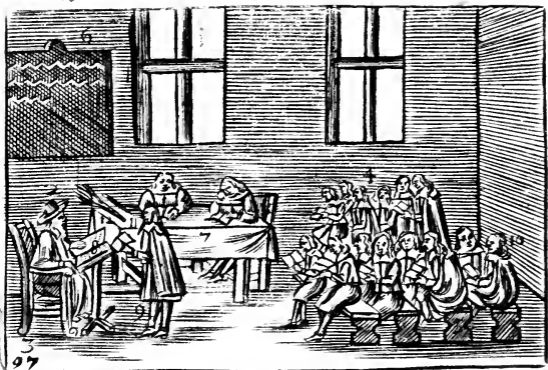
**A Book,**

as to its outward shape,  
 is either in Folio, 1.  
 or in Quarto, 2.  
 in Octavo, 3.  
 in Duodecimo, 4. either  
 made to open side-wise, 5.  
 or Long-wise, 6.  
 with Brazen Clasps, 7.  
 or Strings, 8.  
 and Square-bosses, 9.  
 Within are Leaves, 10.  
 with two Pages,  
 sometimes divided with Co-  
 lumns, 11.  
 and Marginal Notes, 12.

**Liber,**

quoad formam exteriorem,  
 est vel in Folio, 1.  
 vel in Quarto, 2.  
 in Octavo, 3.  
 in Duodecimo, 4. vel  
 Columnatus, 5.  
 vel Linguatus, 6.  
 cum Clausuris Æneis, 7.  
 vel Ligulis, 8.  
 & Bullis angularibus, 9.  
 Intùs sunt Folia, 10.  
 duabus Pagineis,  
 aliquando Columnis divisa, 11.  
 cumq; Notis Marginalibus, 12.

A School.



A School, 1.

is a Shop, in which  
Young Wits  
are fashion'd to vertue, and  
it is distinguished into Forms.

The Master, 2.

sitteth in a Chair, 3.

the Scholars, 4.

in Forms, 5.

he teacheth, they learn.

Some things

are writ down before them  
with Chalk on a Table, 6.

Some sit

at a Table, and write, 7.  
he mendeth their Faults, 8.

Some stand and rehearse things  
committed to memory, 9.

Some talk together, 10. and  
behave themselves wantonly  
and carelessly;

Schola, 1.

est Officina, in qua  
Novelli Animi  
ad virtutem formantur,  
& distinguitur in Classes.

Præceptor, 2.

sedet in Cathedra, 3.

Discipuli, 4.

in Subsellis, 5.

ille docet, hi discunt:

Quædam

præscribuntur illis  
Cretâ in Tabella, 6.

Quidam sedent

ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7  
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.

Quidam stant, & recitant  
memoriæ mandata, 9.

Quidam confabulantur, 10.  
ac gerunt se petulantes,  
& negligentes;

these are chastised  
with a Ferrula, 11.  
and a Rod, 12.

hi castigantur  
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.  
& Virgâ, 12.

The Study.

XCVIII.

Museum.



The Study, 1.  
is a place where a Student, 2.  
apart from Men,  
sitteth alone,  
addicted to his Studies,  
whilst he readeth Books, 3.  
which being within his reach  
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.  
and picketh all the best things  
out of them  
into his own Manual, 5.  
or marketh them in them  
with a dash, 6.  
or a little star, 7.  
in the Margent.  
Being to sit up late,

Museum, 1.  
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.  
secretus ab hominibus,  
solus sedet,  
Studiis deditus,  
dum lætitat Libros, 3.  
quos penes se  
super Pluteum, 4. exponit,  
& ex illis  
in Manuale, 5. suum  
optima quæque excerpit.  
aut in illis  
Liturâ, 6.  
vel ad Marginem  
Asterisco, 7. notat.  
Lucubraturus,

he setteth a Candle, 8.  
 on a Candlestick, 9.  
 which is snuffed with Snuff-  
 fers; 10. before the Candle he  
 placeth a Screen, 11.  
 which is green, that it may  
 not hurt his eye-sight;  
 richer Persons use a Taper,  
 for a Tallow-Candle stinketh,  
 and smoaketh.

A Letter, 12. is wrapped up,  
 writ upon, 13.  
 and sealed, 14.

Going abroad by night,  
 he maketh use of a Lan-  
 thorn, 15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.  
 in Candelabro, 9.  
 qui emungitur Emunctorio, 10.  
 ante Lychnum collocat  
 Umbraculum, 11.  
 quod viride est, ne hebetet  
 oculorum aciem:  
 opulentiores utuntur Cereo,  
 nam Candela sebacea  
 foetet & fumigat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur,  
 inscribitur, 13.  
 & obsignatur, 14.

Noctu prodiens  
 utitur Lanterna, 15.  
 vel Face.

## XCIX.

Arts belonging to  
 Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



Grammar, 1.

| Grammatica, 1.

is conversant about Letters, 2.  
 of which it maketh words, 3.  
 and teacheth how to utter,  
 write, 4. put together,  
 and part them rightly.

Rhetorick, 5.  
 doth as it were paint, 6.  
 a rude Form, 7.  
 of Speech with Oratory  
 Flourishes, 8.  
 such as are Figures,  
 Elegancies,  
 Adagies,  
 Apothegms,  
 Sentences,  
 Similies,  
 Hieroglyphicks, &c.  
 Poetry, 9.  
 gathereth these Flowers of  
 Speech, 10.

and tieth them as it were  
 into a little Garland, 11.  
 and so making of Prose  
 a Poem,  
 it maketh several sorts of Verses  
 and Odes,  
 and is therefore crown'd with  
 a Laurel, 12.

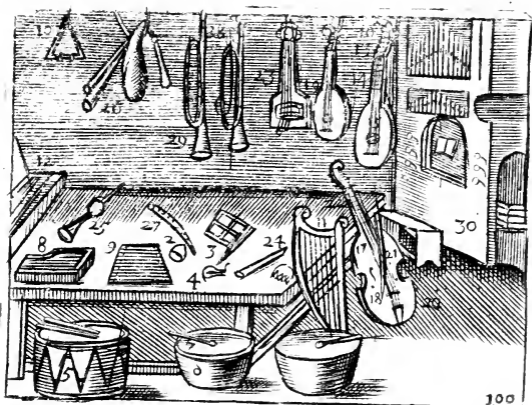
Musick, 13.  
 setteth Tunes, 14.  
 with pricks,  
 to which it fitteth words,  
 and so singeth alone,  
 or in Consort,  
 or by Voice;  
 or Musical Instrument, 15.

versatur circa *Literas*, 2.  
 ex quibus componit *Voces*,  
*verba*, 3. easq; docet rectè elo-  
 qui, scribere. 4. construere,  
 distinguere (interpungere.)

*Rhetorica*, 5.  
 pingit, 6. quasi  
 rudem formam, 7.  
 Sermonis Oratoris  
 Pigmentis, 8.  
 ut sunt *Figure*,  
*Elegantia*,  
*Adagia* (proverbia)  
*Apothegmata*,  
*Sententia* (*Gnomæ*)  
*Similia*,  
*Hieroglyphica*, &c.

*Poesis*, 9.  
 colligit  
 hos Flores Orationis, 10,  
 & colligat quasi  
 in Corollam, 11.  
 atque ita, faciens è prosa  
 ligatam orationem,  
 componit varia *Carmina*,  
 & *Hymnos* (*Odas*)  
 ac propterea coronatur  
*Lauru*, 12.

*Musica*, 13.  
 componit *Notis*  
*Melodias*, 14.  
 quibus verba aptat,  
 atque ita cantat sola  
 vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)  
 aut voce  
 aut instrumentis *Musicis*, 15.

Musical Instruments. C. *Instrumenta musica.*

Musical Instruments are  
those which make a sound :

First,  
when they are beaten upon,  
as a Cymbal, 1. with a Pestil.  
a little Bell, 2.  
with an Iron pellet within ;  
Rattle, 3.  
tossing it about ;  
Jews-Trump, 4.  
being put to the mouth  
with the finger ;  
Drum, 5.  
and a Kettle, 6.  
with a Drum-stick, 7.  
also the Dulcimer, 8.  
with the Shepherds-harp, 9.  
and the Tymbrel, 10.

Secondly,  
in which strings  
are stretched, and struck upon,  
as the Psaltery, 11.

*Musica Instrumenta sunt  
quæ edunt vocem :*

Primò,  
cum pulsantur,  
ut Cymbalum, 1. Pistillum,  
Tintinnabulum, 2.  
intus Globulo ferreo,  
Crepitaculum, 3.  
circumversando ;  
Crembalum, 4.  
ori admotum,  
Digito ;  
Tympanum, 5.  
& Ahenum, 6.  
Claviculâ, 7.  
ut & Sambuca, 8.  
cum Organo pastoritio, 9.  
& Sistrum (Crotalum) 10.

Secundò,  
in quibus Chordæ  
intenduntur & plectuntur,  
ut Nablium, 11.

and the Virginals, 12.  
 with both hands;  
 the Lute, 13.  
 (in which is the Neck, 14.  
 the Belly, 15.  
 the Pegs, 16.  
 by which the Strings, 17.  
 are stretched  
 upon the Bridge, 18.)  
 the Cittern, 19.  
 with the right hand only,  
 the Vial, 20.  
 with a Bow, 21.  
 and the Harp, 23.  
 with a Wheel within,  
 which is turned about,  
 the Stops, 22.  
 in every one are touched  
 with the left hand.

At last,  
 those which are blown,  
 as with the mouth,  
 the Flute, 24.  
 the Shawm, 25.  
 the Bag-pipe, 26.  
 the Cornet, 27.  
 the Trumpet, 28, 29.  
 or with Bellows,  
 as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum Clavicordio, 12.  
 utrâque manu;  
 Dexterâ tantum,  
 Testudo (Chelys) 13.  
 (in quâ Jugum, 14.  
 Magadium, 15.  
 & Verticilli, 16.  
 quibus Nervi, 17.  
 intenduntur  
 super Ponticulam, 18.)  
 & Cythara, 19.  
 Pandura, 20.  
 Plestro, 21.  
 & Lyra, 23.  
 intus rotâ,  
 quæ versatur :  
 In singulis,  
 Dimensiones, 22.  
 finistrâ tanguntur.  
 Tandem.  
 quæ inflantur,  
 ut Ore,  
 Fistula (Tibia) 24.  
 Gingras, 25.  
 Tibia utricularis, 26.  
 Lituus, 27.  
 Tuba, 28. Buccina, 29.  
 vel Follibus,  
 ut Organum pneumaticum, 30.





*The Naturalist, 1.*  
vieweth all the works of God  
in the World.

*The Supernaturalist, 2.*  
searcheth out the Causes and  
Effects of things.

*The Arithmetician*  
reckoneth numbers,  
by adding, subtracting,  
multiplying, and dividing;  
and that either by Cyphers, 3.  
on a Slate,  
or by Counters, 4.  
upon a Desk :

*Country People reckon, 5.*  
with figures of tens, X.  
and figures of five, V.  
by twelves, fiftens,  
and threescores.

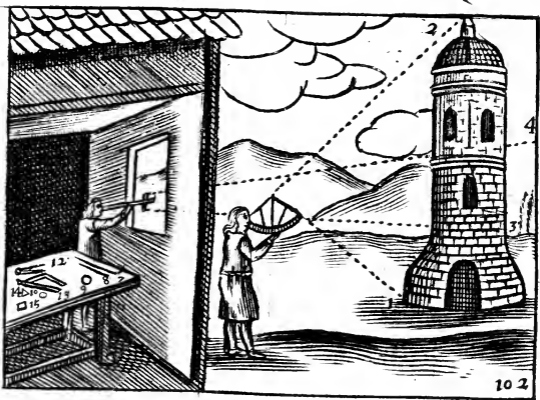
*Physicus, 1.*  
speculatur omnia Dei Opera  
in Mundo.

*Metaphysicus, 2.*  
perscrutatur rerum  
Causas & Effecta.

*Arithmeticus*  
computat numeros,  
addendo, subtrahendo,  
multiplicando, dividendo;  
idque vel Cyphris, 3.  
in Palimocesto,  
vel Calculis, 4.  
super Abacum.

*Rustici numerant, 5.*  
*Decussibus, X.*  
*& Quincuncibus, V.*  
per Duodenas, Quindenar,  
& Sexagenas.

Geometry.



102

A Geomitricon  
measurcth the height of  
a Tower, 1. .... 2.  
or the distance  
of places, 3. .... 4.  
either with a Quadrate, 5.  
or a Jacob's-staff, 6.

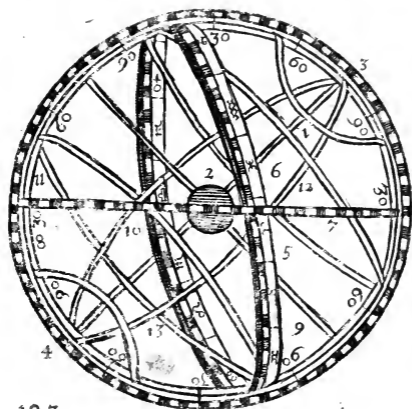
He marketh out the  
Figures of things,  
with Lines, 7.  
Angles, 8.  
and Circles, 9.  
by a Rule, 10.  
a Square, 11.  
and a pair of Compasses, 12.

Out of these arise  
an Oval, 13.  
a Triangle, 14.  
a Quadrangle, 15.  
and other Figures.

Geometra  
metitur altitudinem  
Turris, 1. .... 2.  
aut distantiam  
Locorum, 3. .... 4.  
five Quadrante, 5.  
five Radio, 6.

Figuras rerum  
designat  
Lineis, 7.  
Angulis, 8.  
& Circulis, 9.  
ad Regulam, 10.  
Normam, 11.  
& Circinum, 12.

Ex his oriuntur  
Cylindrus, 13.  
Trigonus, 14.  
Tetragonus, 15.  
& aliaæ figuræ.



103

*Astronomy considereth  
the motion of the Stars,  
Astrology  
the Effect of them.*

*The Globe of Heaven  
is turned about upon an  
Axle-tree, 1.  
about the Globe of the  
earth, 2.  
in the space of XXIV. hours*

*The Pole stars, or Pole,  
the Arctick, 3.  
and Antarctick, 4.  
conclude the Axle-tree  
at both ends.*

*The Heaven is full of Stars  
every where.*

*There are reckoned above  
a thousand fixed Stars;  
but of Constellations  
towards the North, XXI.  
towards the South, XVI.*

*Astronomia considerat  
Astrorum motus,  
Astrologia,  
eorum effectus.*

*Cœli Globus  
volvitur  
super Axem, 1.  
circa globum  
terra, 2.  
spacio XXIV. horarum.*

*Axem utrinque finiunt  
Stellæ Polares sive Poli,  
Arcticus, 3.  
& Antarcticus, 4.*

*Cœlum  
undique est stellatum;  
Stellarum fixarum  
numerantur plus mille;  
Siderum verò  
Septentrionariorum, XXI.  
Meridionalium, XVI.*

Add to these the XII. signs  
of the Zodiaque, 5.  
every one XXX degrees,  
whose names are, ♈ Aries,  
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,  
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,  
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,  
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn.  
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Under this the seven  
wandring-stars,  
which they call Planets, move,  
whose way is a circle  
in the middle of the Zodiack,  
called the Ecliptick, 6.

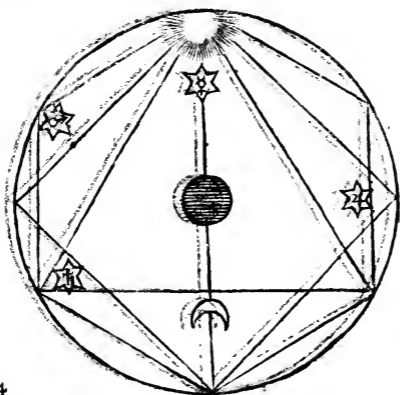
Other Circles are,  
the Horizon, 7.  
the Meridian, 8.  
the Æquator, 9.  
the two Colures,  
the one of the Equinoctis, 10.  
(of the Spring,  
when the ☀ entreteth into ♈;  
Autumnaal  
when it entreteth in ♎)  
the other of the Solstices, 11.  
(of the Summer,  
when the ☀ entreteth into ♋;  
of the Winter  
when it entreteth into ♑)  
the two Tropicks,  
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.  
The Tropick of Capricorn, 13.  
and the two  
polar Circles, 14... 15.

Adde Signa, XII.  
Zodiaci, 5.  
quodlibet graduum, XXX  
quorum nomina sunt,  
♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gem.  
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,  
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,  
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn.  
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant  
Stellæ errantes VII.  
quâs vocant Planetas,  
quorum via est,  
in medio Zodiaci,  
dictus Ecliptica, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,  
Horizon, 7.  
Meridianus, 8.  
Equator, 9.  
duo Coluri,  
alter Æquinoxiorum, 10.  
(Verni,  
quando ☀ ingreditur ♈;  
Autumnalis  
quando ingreditur ♎)  
alter Solsticiorum, 11.  
(Æstivi  
quando ☀ ingreditur ♋;  
Hybernii  
quando ingreditur ♑)  
duo Tropici,  
Tr. Cancrî, 12.  
Tr. Capricornî, 13.  
& duo  
Polares, 14... 15;

The Aspects of the *CIV. Planetarum Aspectus.*  
Planets.



164

The Moon, ☾  
runneth through the Zodiack  
every Month.

The Sun, ☉  
in a Year,

Mercury, ☿  
and Venus, ♀  
about the Sun,  
the one in a hundred and fif-  
teen, the other in 585. days.

Mars, ♂  
in two years ;

Jupiter, ♃  
is almost twelve ;

Saturn, ♄  
in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously  
among themselves, and have  
mutual Aspects one towards  
another.

Luna, ☾  
percurrit Zodiacum  
singulis Mensibus.

Sol, ☉  
Anno,

Mercurius, ☿  
& Venus, ♀  
circa Solem,  
ille CXV.  
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.

Mars, ♂  
Biennio ;

Jupiter, ♃  
ferè duodecim ;

Saturnus, ♄  
triginta annis.

Hinc variè  
inter se conveniunt  
& se mutuo aspiciunt.

K

An

As here the ☉ and ♀ are  
in Conjunction,

☉ and ♃ in Opposition.

☉ and ♁ in a Trine Aspect.

☉ and ♀ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♄ in a Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☉ & ♀  
in Conjunctione,

☉ & ♃ in Oppositione,

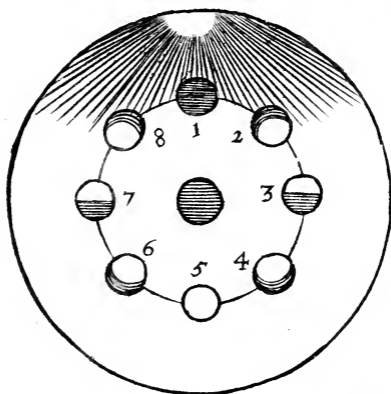
☉ & ♁ in Trigono,

☉ & ♀ in Quadratura,

☉ & ♄ in Sextili.

## CV. The Apparitions of the Moon.

*Phases Lune.*



105

The Moon,  
shineth not by her own Light,  
but that which is borrowed  
of the Sun.

For the one half of it  
is always enlightned,  
the other remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it  
in Conjunction with the  
Sun, 1.

to be obscure, almost none at all;  
in Opposition, 5.

Luna,  
lucet non suâ propriâ,  
sed à Sole mutuâtâ  
Luce.

Nam altera ejus mediet  
semper illuminatur,  
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,  
in Conjunctione  
Solis, 1.

obluram, imò nullam :  
in Oppositione, 5.

wh

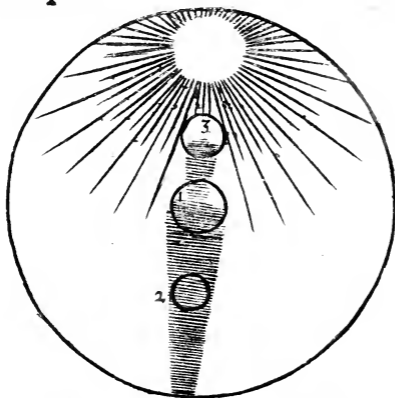
whole and clear,  
 (and we call it  
 the Full Moon;)   
 sometimes in the half,  
 (and we call it the Prime, 3.  
 and last quarter, 7.)  
 Otherwise it waxeth, 2... 4.  
 or waneth, 6... 8.  
 and is said to be horned,  
 or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,  
 (& vocamus  
 Plenilunium:)  
 alias dimidiam,  
 (& dicimus primam, 3.  
 & ultimam, 7. Quadram.)  
 Cæteroqui crescit, 2... 4.  
 aut decrescit, 6... 8.  
 & vocatur falcata,  
 vel gibbosa.

## The Eclipses.

## CVI.

## Eclipses.



106

The Sun;  
 is the fountain of light,  
 inlightning all things;  
 but the Earth, 1.  
 and the Moon, 2.  
 being shady Bodies,  
 are not pierced with its rays,  
 for they cast a shadow upon  
 the place just over against them.

Therefore,  
 when the Moon lighteth

Sol,  
 est fons Lucis,  
 illuminans omnia:  
 sed non penetrantur Radiis  
 ejus corpora opaca,  
 Terra, 1.  
 & Luna, 2.  
 nam jaciunt umbram  
 in locum oppositum.

Ideo,  
 cum Luna incidit

K 2

into

into the shadow of the Earth, 2.  
it is darkened, which we call  
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when the Moon runneth  
betwixt the Sun  
and the Earth, 3.  
it covereth it with its shadow;  
and this we call  
the Eclipse of the Sun,  
because it taketh from us  
the sight of the Sun,  
and its Light;  
neither doth the Sun for all that  
suffer any thing,  
but the Earth.

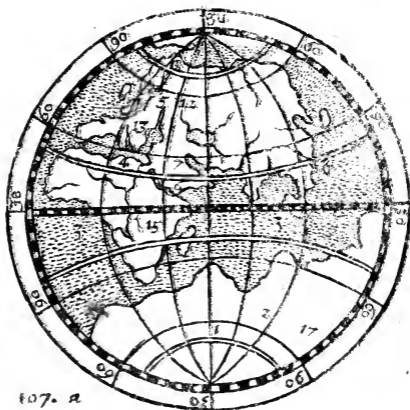
in umbram Terræ, 2.  
obscuratur, quod vocamus  
Eclipsin (deliquium) Lunæ.

Cum verò Luna currit  
inter Solem,  
& Terram, 3.  
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;  
& hoc vocamus  
Eclipsin Solis,  
quia nobis adimit  
prospectum Solis,  
& lucem ejus;  
nec tamen Sol  
aliquid patitur,  
sed Terra.

## CVII. a

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphæra terrestris.



The Earth is round,  
and therefore to be represented  
by two Hemispheres, a... b.  
The Circuit of it

Terra est rotunda,  
singenda igitur  
duobus Hemispheriis, a... b.  
Ambitus ejus



is three hundred and sixty degrees (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 Mile; and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1. and the Latitude by Parallels, 2.

The Ocean, 3. compasseth it about, and five Seas wash it, the Mediterrane Sea, 4. the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7. and the Caspian Sea, 8.

est graduum CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Milliaria Germanica XV.) feu Milliariū VMCCCC; & tamen est punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus Centrum est.

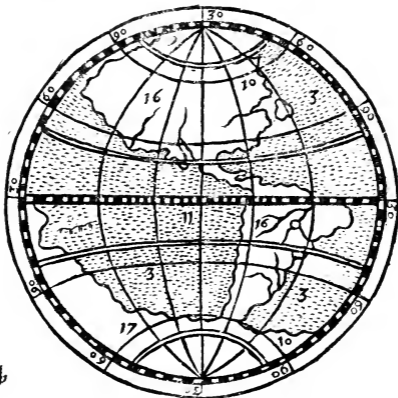
Longitudinem ejus demetiuntur Climatibus, 1. Latitudinem, lineis Parallelis, 2.

Eam ambit Oceanus, 3. & perfundunt V. Maria, Mediterraneum, 4. Balticum, 5. Erythraeum, 6. Persicum. 7. Caspium, 8.

CVII. b

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphaera terrestris,



107. b

It is divided into, V. Zones, whereof the II. frigid ones, 9..9.

Distribuitur in Zonas V. quarum duæ frigida, 9...9.

are inhabitable ;  
 the II Temperate ones, 10...10.  
 and the Torrid one, 11.  
 habitable.

Besides it is divided  
 into three Continents ;  
 this of ours, 12. which is sub-  
 divided into Europe, 13.  
 Asia, 14. Africa, 15.  
 America, 16...16.  
 (whose Inhabitants are  
 Antipodes to us )  
 and the South Land, 17...17.  
 yet unknown.

They that dwell under the  
 North-pole, 18. have the days  
 and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands  
 float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitabiles ;  
 duæ *Temperata*, 10...10.  
 & *Torrida*, 11,  
 habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est  
 in tres *Continentes* ;  
 Nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-  
 tur in *Europam*, 13.  
*Afram*, 14. & *Africam*, 15.  
 in *Americam*, 16...16.  
 (cujus incolæ  
 nobis sunt *Antipodes* ; )  
 & in *Terram Australem*, 17..17.  
 adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18.  
 semestrales habent  
*Noctes Diesq* ;  
 In maribus,  
 infinitæ natant *Insulæ*.

Europe.

CVIII.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of  
 Europe, are

in *Europâ nostrâ*,  
 sunt *Regna primaria*,

Spain

Spain, 1.  
 France, 2.  
 Italy, 3.  
 England, 4.  
 Scotland, 5.  
 Ireland, 6.  
 Germany, 7.  
 Bohemia, 8.  
 Hungary, 9.  
 Croatia, 10.  
 Dacia, 11.  
 Sclavonia, 12.  
 Greece, 13.  
 Thrace, 14.  
 Podolia, 15.  
 Tartary, 16.  
 Lituania, 17.  
 Poland, 18.  
*The Netherlands*, 19.  
 Denmark, 20.  
 Norway, 21.  
 Swethland, 22.  
 Lapland, 23.  
 Finland, 24.  
 Lifland, 25.  
 Prussia, 26.  
 Muscovy, 27.  
 and Russia, 28.

*Hispania*, 1.  
*Gallia*, 2.  
*Italia*, 3.  
*Anglia* (*Britannia*) 4.  
*Scotia*, 5.  
*Hibernia*, 6.  
*Germania*, 7.  
*Bohemia*, 8.  
*Hungaria*, 9.  
*Croatia*, 10.  
*Dacia*, 11.  
*Sclavonia*, 12.  
*Græcia*, 13.  
*Thracia*, 14.  
*Podolia*, 15.  
*Tartaria*, 16.  
*Lituania*, 17.  
*Polonia*, 18.  
*Belgium*, 19.  
*Dania*, 20.  
*Norvegia*, 21.  
*Suecia*, 22.  
*Lappia*, 23.  
*Finnia*, 24.  
*Livonia*, 25.  
*Borussia*, 26.  
*Muscovia*, 27.  
*Russia*, 28.



*This Life is a way,*  
 or a place divided into two  
 ways, like  
 Pythagoras's Letter Y.  
 broad, 1.  
 on the left-hand track;  
 narrow, 2. on the right;  
 that belongs to Vice, 3.  
 this to Virtue, 4.

Mind, Young Man, 5.  
 imitate Hercules;  
 leave the left hand way,  
 turn from Vice;  
 the Entrance 6. is fair,  
 but the End, 7.  
 is ugly and steep down.

Go on the right hand,  
 though it be thorny, 8.  
 no way is unpassible to vertue;  
 follow whither vertue leadeth

*Vita hæc est via,*  
 five Bivium,  
 simile  
 Litteræ Pithagoricæ Y.  
 sinistro tramite  
 latum, 1.  
 dextro angustum, 2.  
 ille Vitii, 3. est,  
 hic Virtutis, 4.

Adverte, juvenis, 5.  
 Herculem imitare;  
 Sinistram linque,  
 Vitium averfare;  
 Speciosus Aditus, 6.  
 sed turpis  
 & præceps Exitus, 7.

Dextera ingredi,  
 utut Spinosa, 8.  
 nulla via in via virtuti;  
 sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus  
 through

through narrow places  
to stately places,  
to the Tower of honour, 9.

Keep the middle  
and streight path,  
and thou shalt go very safe.

Take heed thou do not go  
too much on the right hand, 10.

Bridle in, 12.  
the wild Horse, 11.

of Affection,  
lest thou fall down headlong.

See thou dost not go amiss  
on the left hand, 13.

in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.  
but go onwards constantly,  
persevere to the end,  
and thou shalt be crown'd, 15.

per angusta,  
ad angusta,  
ad arcem honoris, 9.  
Medium tene  
& rectum tramitem;  
curtissimus ibis.

Cave excedas  
ad dextram, 10.

Affectus,  
equum ferocem, 11.  
compesce freno, 12.  
ne preceps fias.

Cave deficias  
ad sinistram, 13.  
segnitie asininâ, 14.  
sed progredere constanter,  
pertende ad finem,  
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence.

CX.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.  
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.  
omnia circumspicit

as a Serpent, 2.  
and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.  
as into a Looking-glass, 4.  
to things past;  
and seeth before her, 5.  
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.  
things to come,  
or the end, 6.  
and so she perceiveth  
what she hath done,  
and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth  
an Honest, Profitable,  
and withal, if it may be done,  
a Pleasant End  
to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,  
she looketh out Means,  
as a Way, 8.  
which leadeth to the End;  
but such as are certain  
and easie, and fewer rather  
than more,  
lest any thing should hinder.  
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.

(which having  
a bushy fore-head, 10.  
and being bald-pated, 11.  
and moreover,  
having wings, 12.  
doth quickly slip away,)  
and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way warily,  
for fear she should stumble  
or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.  
nihilque agit, loquitur, aut  
cogitat incassum.

Respicit, 3.  
tanquam in Speculum, 4.

& prospicit, 5.  
ad præterita;  
tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura  
seu Finem, 6.  
atque ita perspicit  
quid egerit,  
& quid agendum restet.

Actionibus suis  
præfigit Scopum,  
Honestum, Utilem,  
suntque si fieri potest,  
Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,  
dispicit Media,  
ceu Viam, 8.  
quæ ducit ad Finem,  
sed certa & facilia,  
pauciora potius  
quàm plura,  
ne quid impediatur.

Occasioni, 9.  
(quæ  
Fronte Capillata, 10.  
sed Vertice calva, 11.  
adhæc alata, 12.  
facile elabitur)  
attendit,  
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat  
aut aberret.



Diligence, i. loveth labours,  
avoideth Sloth,  
is always at work,  
like the Pismire, 2.  
and carrieth together, as she  
doth, for her self,  
Store of all things, 3.

She doth not always sleep,  
or make holy days,  
as the Sluggard, 4.  
and the Grasshopper, 5. do  
whom Want, 6.  
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things  
she hath undertaken chearfully,  
even to the end;  
she putteth nothing off till the  
narrow, nor doth she sing  
the Crows song, 7.  
which saith over and over,

Sedulitas, i. amat labores,  
fugit Ignaviam,  
semper est in opere,  
ut Formica, 2.

& comportat sibi, ut illa,

omnium rerum Copiam, 3.

Non dormit semper,  
aut ferias agit,  
ut Ignavus, 4.  
& Cicada, 5.

quos tandem  
premit Inopia, 6.

Incepta  
urget alacriter,  
ad finem usque;  
nihil procrastinat,  
nec cantat  
cantilenam Corvi, 7.  
qui ingeminat

**Cras, Cras.**

After labours undergone,  
and ended,  
being even wearied,  
she resteth her self;  
but being refreshed with Rest,  
that she may not use her self  
to Idleness, she falleth again  
to her Business.

A diligent Scholar  
is like Bees, 8.  
which carry honey from divers  
Flowers, 9.  
into their Hive, 10.

**Cras, Cras,**

Post labores exantlatos,  
& lassata,  
quiescit;  
sed Quietè recreata,  
ne adsuescat  
Otio, redit  
ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,  
similis est Apibus, 8.  
qui ex variis Floribus, 9.  
Mel congerunt  
in Alveare, 10. suum.

**Temperance.****CXII.****Temperantia.**

Temperance, 1.  
prescribeth a mean  
to meat and drink, 2.  
and restraineth the desire,  
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.  
modum præscribit  
Cibo & Potui, 2.  
& continet cupidinem,  
ceu Freno, 3.



and so moderateth all things  
lest any thing too much be done.

Revellers  
are made drunk, 4.  
they stumble, 5.  
they spue, 6.  
and brabble, 7.

From Drunkenness  
proceedeth Lasciviousness;  
from this,  
a lewd Life  
amongst Whoremasters, 8.  
and Whores, 9,  
in kissing,  
touching,  
embracing,  
and dancing, 10.

& sic omnia moderatur,  
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)  
inebriantur, 4.  
titubant, 5.  
ruſtant (vomunt) 6.  
& rixantur, 7.

E Crapula  
oritur Lascivia;  
ex hâc,  
Vita libidinosa  
inter Fornicatores, 8;  
& Scorta, 9.  
Oſculando (baſiando)  
palpando,  
amplexando,  
& tripudiando, 10.

Fortitude.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude, i.  
is undaunted in adversity,

Fortitudo, i.  
impavida est in adversis,  
and

and bold as a Lion, 2.  
 but not haughty in Prosperity,  
 leaning on her own Pillar, 3.  
 Constancy;  
 and being the same in all things,  
 ready to undergo both estates  
 with an even mind.

She receiveth the strokes  
 of Misfortune  
 with the Shield, 4.  
 of Sufferance:  
 and keepeth off the Passions,  
 the enemies of quietness  
 with the Sword, 5.  
 of Valour.

ut Leo, 2. & confidens;  
 at non tumida in Secundis,  
 innixa suo Columini, 3.  
 Constantia;  
 & eadem in omnibus,  
 parata ad utramque fortunam  
 æquo animo ferendam.

Clypeo, 4. Tolerantia  
 excipit ictus  
 Infortunii,  
 & Gladio, 5.  
 Virtutis,  
 propellit hostes,  
 Euthymia,  
 Affectus.

Patience.

CXIV.

Patientia



Patience, 1.  
 endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.  
 tolerat Calamitates, 2.

anc

and Wrongs, 3. meekly  
like a Lamb, 4.  
as Gods fatherly chastise-  
ment, 5.

In the mean while she leaneth  
upon the Anchor of Hope, 6.

(as a Ship, 7.  
tossed by waves in the sea)

she prayeth to God, 8.

weeping,

and expecteth the Sun, 10. af-  
ter cloudy weather, 9.

suffering evils,

and hoping better things.

On the contrary,  
the impatient Person, 11.

waileth, lamenteth,  
rageth against himself, 12.

grumbleth like a Dog, 13.

and yet doth no good;

at the last he despaireth,

and becometh his own murthe-  
rer, 14.

being full of rage he desireth  
to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter  
ut Agnus, 4.

tanquam paternam  
Dei ferulam, 5.

Interim innititur  
Spei Anchoræ, 6.

(ut Navis, 7.

mari fluctuans)

Deo supplicat, 8.

illacrumando,

& expectat post Nubila, 9.

Phæbum, 10.

ferens mala,

sperans meliora.

Contra,

Impatiens, 11.

plorat, lamentatur,

in seipsum debacchatur, 12.

obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.

& tamen nil proficit;

tandem desperat,

& fit Autochir, 14.

Injurias vindicare cupit furi-  
bundus.



Men are made  
for one anothers good;  
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely  
in thy Countenance, 1.  
gentle and civil  
in thy Behaviour and Man-  
ners, 2.

affable and true spoken  
with thy Mouth, 3.  
affectionate and candid  
in thy Heart, 4.

So love,  
and so shalt thou be loved;  
and there will be  
a mutual Friendship, 5.  
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.  
heartly, gentle,  
and wishing well on both parts.

Froward Men, are  
hateful, teasty, unpleasant,

Homines facti sunt  
ad mutua commoda;  
ergo sint humani.

Sis suaviss & amabilis  
Vultu, 1.  
comis & urbanus,  
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.

affabilis & verax,  
Ore, 3.  
candens & candidus  
Corde, 4.

Sic ama,  
sic amaberis;  
& fiat  
mutua Amicitia, 5.  
ceu Turturum, 6.  
concors, mansueta,  
& utrinque benevola.

Morosi homines, sunt  
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,

contentious, angry, 7.  
 cruel, 8.  
 and implacable,  
 (rather Wolves and Lyons,  
 than Men)  
 and such as fall out among them-  
 selves,  
 hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.  
 Envy, 10.  
 wishing ill to others,  
 pineth away her self.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.  
 crudeles, 8.  
 ac implacabiles,  
 (magis Lupi & Leones,  
 quàm homines)  
 & inter se discordes,  
 hinc configunt Duellis, 9.  
 Invidia, 10.  
 aliis malè cupiendo,  
 seipsam conficit.

Justice.

CXVI.

Justitia.



Justice, 1.  
 is painted, sitting  
 on a square stone, 2.  
 for she ought to be immovable;  
 with hood-winked eyes, 3.  
 that she may not respect  
 persons;  
 stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.  
 pingitur, sedens  
 in lapide quadrato, 2.  
 nam debet esse immobilis;  
 obvelatis oculis, 3.  
 ad non respiciendum  
 personas;  
 claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to be reserved  
for the other party ;  
Holding in her right Hand  
a Sword, 5.  
and a Bridle, 6.  
to punish  
and restrain evil men ;  
Besides,  
a pair of Balances, 7.  
in the right scale, 8.  
whereof Deserts,  
and in the left, 9.  
Rewards being put,  
are made even one with ano-  
ther, and so good Men are in-  
cited to vertue; as it were  
with Spurs, 10.

In Bargains, 11.  
let men deal candidly,  
let them stand to their  
Covenants and Promises ;  
let that which is given one  
to keep,  
and that which is lent,  
be restored :  
let no man be pillaged, 12.  
or hurt, 13.  
let every one have his own :  
these are the precepts of Justice.

Such things as these are  
forbidden in Gods 5th. and 7th.  
Commandment,  
and deservedly punish'd on the  
Gallows and the Wheel, 14

reservandam  
alteri parti ;  
Dexterâ tenens  
Gladium, 5.  
& Frænum, 6.  
ad puniendum  
& coercendum malos ;  
Præterea,  
Stateram, 7.  
cujus dextra Lanci, 8.

Merita Sinistræ, 9.  
Præmia imposita,  
sibi invicem exequantur  
atque ita boni ad virtutes  
ceu Calcaribus, 10. incitantur

In Contractibus, 11.  
candidè agatur :  
Pactis & Promissis stetur :

Depositum,

& Mutuum,  
reddantur :

nemo expiletur, 12.  
aut la datur, 13.

suum cuique tribuatur :  
hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ

Talia prohibentur,  
quinto & septimo Dei

Præcepto,

& merito Cruci ac Rota, 1.  
puniuntur.



## Liberality, 1.

keepeth a mean about Riches,  
which she honestly seeketh,  
that she may have somewhat  
to bestow on them that want, 2.

She cloatheth, 3.

nourisheth, 4.

and enricheth, 5.

these with a chearful Coun-  
tenance, 6.

and a winged hand, 7.

She submitteth her wealth, 8.  
to her self, not her self to it,  
as the covetous man, 9. doth,  
who bath, that he may have,  
and is not the Owner,  
but the Keeper of his goods,  
and being unsatiabie,  
always scraped together, 10.  
with his Nails.

## Liberalitas, 1.

modum servat circa Divitias,  
quas honestè quærit,  
ut habeat quod  
largiatur Egenis, 2.

Hos vestit, 3.

nutrit, 4.

ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.

& Manu alata, 7.

Opes, 8. sibi subjicit,  
non se illis,  
ut Avarus, 9.

qui habet, ut habeat,

& bonorum suorum

non Possessor est sed Custos,

& insatiabilis

semper corrudit, 10.

Unguibus suis,

Moreover he spareth  
and keepeth,  
hoarding up, 11.  
that he may always have.

But the Prodigal, 12.  
badly spendeth things  
well gotten,  
and at the last wanteth.

Sed & parcit  
& adseruat,  
occludendo, 11.  
ut semper habeat.

At Prodigus, 12.  
malè disperdit  
benè parata,  
ac tandem egit.

e

## CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man  
and Wife.

*Societas Con-  
jugalis.*



Marriage  
was appointed by God  
in Paradise, for mutual  
help, and the Propagation  
of mankind.

A young man (a single man)  
being to be married,  
should be furnished

*Matrimonium*  
à Deo est institutum  
in Paradiso, ad mutuum  
adjutorium, & Propagationem  
generis humani.

*Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)*  
conjugium initurus,  
instructus sic

either



either with Wealth,  
or a Trade and Science,  
which may serve  
for getting a living;  
that he may be able  
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself  
a Maid that is Marriageable,  
(or a Widow)  
whom he loveth; where  
nevertheless a greater Regard  
is to be had of Vertue  
and Honesty,  
than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not  
betroth her to himself closely,  
but entreateth for her  
as a Woer,  
first to the Father, 1.  
and then the Mother, 2.  
or the Guardians,  
or Kinsfolks, by such  
as help to make the match, 3.

When she is espous'd to him,  
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.  
and she the Bride, 5.  
and the Contract is made,  
and an Instrument of Dow-  
ry, 6. is written.

At the last  
the Wedding is made,  
where they are joined together  
by the Priest, 7.  
giving their Hands, 8. one to  
another,  
and Wedding-rings, 9.  
then they feast with  
the witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called  
Husband and Wife;  
when she is dead, he becometh  
a Widower.

aut *Opilus*,  
aut *Arte & Scientiâ*,  
qua fit  
de pane lucrando;  
ut possit  
sustentare *Familiam*.

Deinde eligit sibi  
*Virginem Nubilem*,  
(aut *Viduam*)  
quam adamat; ubi  
tamen major ratio  
habenda *Virtutis*  
& *Honestatis*,  
quam *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.

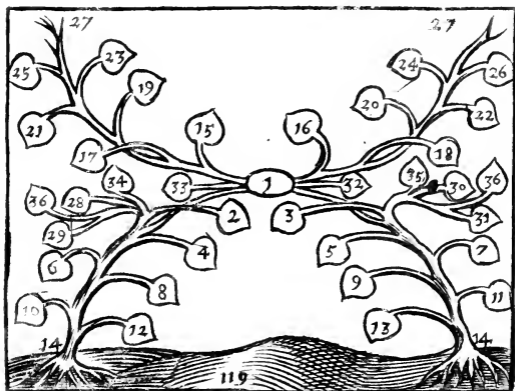
Posthæc, non clam despon-  
det sibi eam,  
sed ambit,  
ut *Procus*,  
apud *Patrem*, 1.  
& *Matrem*, 2.  
vel apud *Tutores*  
& *Cognatos*, per  
*Pronubos*, 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,  
fit *Sponsus*, 4.  
& ipsa *Sponsa*, 5.  
suntque *Sponsalis*,  
& scribitur *Instrumentum Do-  
tale*, 6.

Tandem  
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,  
ubi copulantur  
à *Sacerdote*, 7.  
datis uterò utroque *Mani-  
bus*, 8.  
& *Annulis nuptialibus*, 9.  
cum epulantur cum  
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur  
*Martus* & *Uxor*;  
hâc mortuâ ille fit  
*Viduus*

The Tree of Con- *Arbor consanguinitatis.*  
sanguinity.



*In Consanguinity*  
*there touch a Man, 1.*  
*in Lineal Ascend,*  
*the Father*  
*(the Father-in-law) 2.*  
*and the Mother*  
*(the Mother-in-law) 3.*  
*the Grand-father, 4.*  
*and the Grand-mother, 5.*  
*the Great Grandfather, 6.*  
*and the Great Grandmother, 7.*  
*the great great*  
*Grandfather, 8.*  
*the great great*  
*Grandmother, 9.*  
*the great great Grandfathers*  
*Father, 10.*  
*the great great*  
*Grandmothers mother, 11.*

*Hominem, 1.*  
*Consanguinitate attingunt,*  
*in Linea ascendenti,*  
*Pater*  
*(Vitricus) 2.*  
*& Mater*  
*(Noverca) 3.*  
*Avus, 4.*  
*& Avia, 5.*  
*Proavus, 6.*  
*& Proavia, 7.*  
  
*Abavus, 8.*  
  
*& Abavia, 9.*  
  
*Atavus, 10.*  
  
*& Atavia, 11.*

the great great Grandfathers  
 Grandfather, 12.  
 the great great Grandmo-  
 thers Grandmother, 13.  
*Those beyond these are*  
*called Ancestors, 14... 14.*  
*In a Lineal descent,*  
 the son (the son-in-law) 15,  
*and the daughter (the*  
*daughter-in-law) 16.*  
 the Nephew, 17.  
*and the Niece, 18.*  
 the Nephews Son, 19.  
*and the Nephews Daughter, 20*  
 the Nephews Nephew 21.  
*and the Nieces Niece, 22.*  
 the Nephews Nephews  
 son 23.  
 the Nieces Nieces  
 Daughter, 24.  
 the Nephews Nephews Ne-  
 phew, 25.  
 the Nieces Nieces Niece, 26.  
*Those beyond these are called*  
*Posterity. 27... 27.*  
*In a Collateral Line are*  
 the Uncle by the Fathers  
 side, 28.  
*and the Aunt by the*  
*Fathers side, 29.*  
 the Uncle by the Mothers  
 side, 30.  
*and the Aunt by the Mo-*  
*thers side, 31.*  
 the Brother, 32.  
*and the Sister, 33.*  
 the Brothers Son, 34.  
 the Sisters Son, 35.  
*and the Cousin by the Bro-*  
*ther and Sister, 36.*

*Tritavus, 12.*  
*& Tritavia, 13.*  
*Ulteriores dicuntur*  
*Majores, 14... 14.*  
*In Linea descendenti,*  
*Filius (Privignus) 15,*  
*& Filia (Privigna) 16.*  
*Nepos, 17.*  
*& Neptis, 18.*  
*Pronepos, 19.*  
*& Proneptis, 20.*  
*Abnepos, 21.*  
*& Abneptis, 22.*  
*Atnepos, 23.*  
*& Atneptis, 24.*  
*Trinepos, 25.*  
*& Trineptis, 26.*  
*Ulteriores dicuntur*  
*Posterii, 27... 27.*  
*In Linea Collaterali*  
*sunt Patruus, 28,*  
*& Amita, 29,*  
*Avunculus, 30.*  
*& Matertera, 31:*  
*Frater, 32.*  
*& Soror, 33.*  
*Patruelis, 34:*  
*Sobrinius, 35:*  
*& Amitinus, 36.*

## CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children. *Societas Parentalis.*



Married Persons,  
(by the blessing of God)  
have Issue,  
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. begetteth,  
and the Mother, 2. beareth  
Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4.  
(sometimes Twins.)

The Infant, 5.  
is wrapped in  
Swadling-cloathes, 6.  
is laid in a Cradle, 7.  
is suckled by the Mother  
with her Breasts, 8.  
and fed with Papp, 9.

Afterwards it learneth  
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges, suscipiunt  
(ex benedictione Dei)  
Sobolem (Prolem)  
& fiunt Parentes.

Pater, 1. generat,  
& Mater, 2. parit  
Filios, 3. & Filias, 4.  
(aliquando Gemellos.)  
Infans, 5.

involvitur Fasciis, 6.  
reponitur in Cunas, 7.  
à matre lactatur  
Uteribus, 8.  
& nutritur Pappis, 9.

Deinde incedere  
discit Serperastlo, 10.

playeth

playeth with Rattles, 11.  
and beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to grow  
older, it is accustomed to  
Piety, 12.

and Labour, 13.

and is chastised, 14.  
if it be not dutiful.

Children owe to Parents  
Reverence and Service.

The Father maintaineth  
his Children  
by taking pains, 15.

Judit Crepundiis, 11.  
& fari incipit.

Crescente ætate,

Pietati, 12.

Et Labori, 13. adfuefit,

& castigatur, 14.

si non sit morigerus.

Libri debent Parentibus  
Cultum Et Officium.

Pater sustentat

Liberos,

laborando, 15.

## CXXI.

The Society betwixt Ma-  
sters and Servants.

*Societas herilis.*



The Master  
(the goodman of the House):  
hath Men-servants, 2.

Herus,  
(Pater-familias) 1.  
habet Famulos (Servos) 2.  
the

the Mistress  
(the good wife of the House) 3  
Maidens, 4.

They appoint these their  
Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5.  
which are faithfully to be done  
by them without murmuring &  
loss; for which their Wages,  
and Meat and Drink is al-  
lowed them.

A Servant was heretofore  
a Slave,  
over whom the Master had  
power of life and death.

At this day the poorer sort  
serve in a free manner,  
being hired for Wages.

Hera  
(Mater-familias) 3.  
Ancillas, 4.

Illi mandant his  
Opera, 6.

& distribuunt

Laborum pensa, 5.

quæ ab his fideliter sunt exse-  
quenda sine murmure & dis-  
pendio; pro quo præbentur  
ipsis, Merces & Alimonia.

Servus olim erat Mancipium,  
in quem vitæ & necis

Domino potestas fuit.

Hodiè serviunt liberè  
pauperiores,  
mercede conducti.

A City.

CXXII.

Urbs.



Of many Houses  
it made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus  
fit Pagus, 1.

or a Town, or a City, 2.  
 That and this are fenced  
 and begirt with a Wall, 3.  
 a Trench, 4.  
 Bulwarks, 5.  
 and Pallisadoes, 6.  
 Within the Walls is  
 the void Place; 7.  
 without, the Ditch, 8.  
 In the Walls are  
 Fortresses, 9.  
 and Towers, 10.  
 Watch-Towers, 11,  
 are upon the higher places.  
 The entrance into a City is  
 made out of the Suburbs, 12.  
 through the Gate, 13.  
 over the Bridge, 14.  
 The Gate hath a  
 Percullis, 15.  
 a Draw Bridge, 16.  
 two-leaved Doors, 17.  
 Locks and Bolts,  
 as also Barrs. 18.  
 In the Suburbs are  
 Gardens, 19.  
 and Garden-houses, 20.  
 and also Burying-places,

vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.  
 Istud & hæc muniuntur  
 & cinguntur. Mœnibus (Muro) 3.  
 Vallo, 4.  
 Aggeribus, 5.  
 & Vallis, 6.  
 Intra muros est  
 Pomœrium; 7.  
 extrâ, Fossa, 8.  
 In mœnibus sunt  
 Propugnacula, 9.  
 & Turres; 10.  
 Specula, 11.  
 extant in editioribus locis.  
 In Urbem ingressus fit,  
 ex Suburbio, 12.  
 per Portam, 13.  
 super Pontem, 14.  
 Porta habet  
 Cataractas, 15.  
 Pontem versatilem, 16.  
 Valvas, 17.  
 Clausura, & Repagula,  
 ut & Væstes, 18.  
 In Suburbiiis sunt  
 Horti, 19.  
 & Saburbana, 20.  
 ut & Cœmeteria, 21.

The inward parts of a  
City.

*Interiora Urbis.*



Within the City are  
Streets, 1.

paved with stones ;

Market places, 2.

(in some places with  
Galleries) 3.

and narrow Lanes. 4.

The Publick Buildings  
are in the middle of the City,

the Church, 5.

the School, 6.

the Guild-Hall, 7.

the Exchange, 8.

About the Walls and the  
Gates are the Magazine, 9.

the Granary, 10.

Inns, Ale-houses,

Cooks-shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt  
Plateæ (Vici) 1.

lapidibus stratae ;

Fora, 2.

(alicubi cum

Portibus) 3.

& Angiportis, 4.

Publica aedificia

sunt in medio Urbis,

Templum, 5.

Schola, 6.

Curia, 7.

Domus Mercaturæ, 8.

Circa Mœnia, & Portas

Armamentarium, 9.

Granarium, 10.

Diversoria, Popinae,

& Cauponae, 11.



the Play-house, 12.  
 and the Spittle, 13.  
 In the by-places  
 are houses of Office, 14.  
 and the Prison, 15.  
 In the chief Steeple  
 is the Clock, 16.  
 and the Watchmens Dwel-  
 ling, 17.  
 In the Streets are Wells, 18.  
 The River, 19. or Beck,  
 runneth about the City,  
 serveth to wash away the filth.  
 The Tower, 20.  
 standeth in the highest part  
 of the City.

Theatrum, 12.  
 Nosedochium, 13.  
 In recessibus,  
 Forica (Cloacæ) 14.  
 & Custodia (Carcer) 15.  
 In turre primariâ  
 est Horologium, 16.  
 & habitatio Vigilum, 17.  
 In Plateis sunt Putei, 18.  
 Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,  
 Urbem interfluens,  
 inservit sordibus eluendis.  
 Arx, 20.  
 exstat in summo  
 Urbis.

Judgment.

CXXIV.

Judicium.



The best Law, is  
 a quiet agreement,  
 made either by themselves,

Optimum Jus, est  
 placida contentio,  
 facta vel ab ipsis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the sute is,  
or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed,  
they come into Court, 1.  
(heretofore they judg'd  
in the Market-place ;  
at this day in the Moot-hall)  
in which the Judge, 2.  
sitteth with his Assessors, 3.  
the Clerk, 4.  
taketh their Votes in writing.

The Plaintiff, 5.  
accuseth the Defendant, 6.  
and produceth Witnesses, 7.  
against him.

The Defendant excuseth  
himself by a Counsellor, 8.  
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-  
sellor, 9. contradicts.

Then the Judge  
pronounceth Sentence,  
acquitting the innocent,  
and condemning him  
that is guilty  
to a Punishment,  
or a Fine,  
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,  
vel ab Arbitro.

Hac si non procedit;  
venitur in Forum, 1.  
(olim judicabant  
in Foro,  
hodiè in Prætorio )  
cui præfidet Judex (Prætor) 2.

cum Assessõribus, 3.  
Ditographus, 4.  
Votã calamo excipit.

Actor, 5.  
accusat Reum, 6.  
& producit Testes, 7.  
contra illum.

Reus excusat  
se per Advocatum, 8.  
cui contradicit Actoris Pro-  
curator, 9.

Tum Judex  
Sententiam pronunciat,  
absolvens innocentem,  
& damnans  
fontem  
ad Pœnam,  
vel Mulctam,  
vel ad Supplicium.

## CXXV.

The tormenting of  
Malefactors.

*Supplicia Male-  
factorum.*



Malefactors, 1.  
are brought  
from the Prison, 3.  
(where they are wont to be tor-  
tured) by Serjeants, 2.  
or dragg'd with a horse, 15.  
to place of Execution.

Thieves, 4.  
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.  
on a Gallows, 5.

Whoremasters  
are beheaded, 7.

Murtherers  
and Robbers  
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.  
having their Legs broken,  
or fasted upon a Stake, 9.

Witches

*Malefici*, 1.  
per *Lictores*, 2.  
è *Carcere*, 3.  
(ubi torqueri solent)  
producuntur,  
vel equo raptantur, 15.  
ad locum *Supplicii*.

*Fures*, 4.  
in *Patibulo*, 5.  
suspenduntur à *Carnifice*, 6.  
*Mzchi*  
decollantur, 7.

*Homicide* (*Sicarii*)  
ac *Latrones* (*Piratae*)  
vel *crurifragio* plexi  
*Rota* imponuntur, 8.  
ve *Palo* infiguntur, 9.  
*Striges* (*Limix*)

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.

Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.

or have their Hand, 13.

cut off upon a Block, 12.

or are burnt with Pincers, 14.

They that have their Life given them,

are set on the Pillory, 16.

are strapad'd, 17.

are set upon a Wooden horse, 18.

have their Ears cut off, 19.

are whipped, 20.

are branded,

are banished,

are condemned

to the Gallies,

or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traytors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.

super Rogum, 10. cremantur

Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur elinguantur, 11.

aut super Cippum, 12.

Manu plectuntur, 13.

aut Forcipibus, 14. uruntur.

Vitâ Donati,

Numellis constringuntur, 16.

luxantur, 17.

Equileo imponuntur, 18.

Auribus truncantur, 19.

Virgis caduntur, 20.

Stigmatibus notantur,

relegantur,

damnantur

ad Triremes,

vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.

Perduelles quadrigis discerpuntur.

Merchan-



## Wares

brought from other places,  
are either exchanged  
in an Exchange, 1.  
or exposed to sale  
in Warehouses, 2.  
and they are sold  
for Money, 3.  
being either measured  
with an Eln, 4.  
or weighed  
in a pair of Balances, 5.

Shop-keepers, 6.  
Pedlars, 7.  
and Brokers, 8.  
would also be called  
Merchants, 9.

The Seller  
braggeth of a thing  
that is to be sold;

## Merces

aliunde allatæ,  
in domo commerciorum, 1.  
vel commutantur,  
vel venim exponuntur  
in Tabernis mercimoniorum, 2.  
& venduntur  
pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3.  
vel mensuratæ  
Ulnâ, 4.  
vel ponderatæ  
Librâ, 5.

Tabernarii, 6.  
Circumforanei, 7.  
& Scrutarii, 8.  
etiam volunt dici  
Mercatores, 9.

Venditor  
ostentat rem  
promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,  
and how much  
it may be sold for.

The Buyer, 10. cheapneth  
and offereth the price.

If any one  
bid against him, 11.  
the thing is delivered to him  
that promisetb the most.

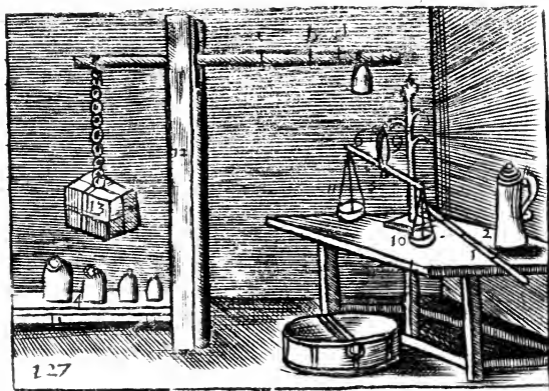
& indicat pretium,  
quanti  
liceat.

Emptor, 10. liceatur,  
& pretium offert.

Si quis  
contralicetur, 11.  
ei res addicetur  
qui plurimum pollicetur.

## CXXVII.

### Measures and Weights. *Mensura & Pondera*



We measure things that hang  
together, with an Eln, 1.  
liquid things  
with a Gallon, 2.  
and dry things

by a two-buthel measure, 3.

We try the heaviness of things  
by Weights, 4.  
and Balances, 5.

In this is first

Res continuas metimur

Ulnâ, 1.

liquidas

Congio, 2.

aridas,

Medimno, 3.

Gravitatem rerum experimur Ponderibus, 4.

& Librâ, (bilance) 5.

In hâc primò est

the Beam, 6.  
 in the midst whereof  
 is a little Axle-tree, 7. above  
 the cheeks and the hole, 8.  
 in which the Needle, 9.  
 moveth it self to and fro:  
 on both sides  
 are the Scales, 10.  
 hanging by little Cords, 11.

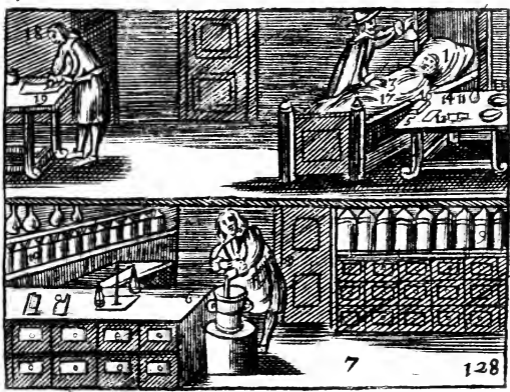
The Brasiers balance, 12.  
 weigheth things by hanging  
 them on a Hook, 13.  
 and the Weight, 14.  
 opposite to them,  
 which in (a) weigheth just as  
 much as the thing,  
 in (b) twice so much,  
 in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Jugum (Scapus) 6.  
 in cujus medio  
 Axiculus, 7. superius  
 trutina & agina, 8.  
 in qua Examen, 9.  
 sese agitat:  
 utrinque  
 sunt Lances, 10.  
 pendentes Funiculis, 11.  
 Statera, 12.  
 ponderat res, suspendendo  
 illas Unco, 13.  
 & Pondus, 14.  
 ex opposito,  
 quod in (a) aequiponde-  
 rat rei,  
 in (b) bis tantum,  
 in (c) ter, &c.

Physick.

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



The Patient, 1.  
 sendeth for a Physician, 2.

Aegrotans; 1.  
 accersit Medicum, 2.  
 M 2

whio

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.  
and looketh upon his Water, 4.  
and then prescribeth  
a Receipt in a Bill, 5.

That is made ready  
by the Apothecary, 6.  
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.  
where Drugs  
are kept in Drawers, 8.  
Boxes, 9.

and Gally-pots, 10.

And it is  
either a Potion, 11.

or Powder, 12,

or Pills, 13.

or Trochisks, 14.

or an Electuary, 15.

Diet and Prayer, 16.

is the best Physick.

The Chirurgion, 18.

cureth Wounds, 17.

and Ulcers,

with Plaisters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3.

& inspicit Urinam, 4.

tum præscribit

Medicamentum in Scheda, 5.

Istud paratur

à Pharmacopæo, 6.

in Pharmacopolio, 7.

ubi Pharmaca

in Capsulis, 8.

Pyxidibus, 9.

& Lagenis, 10. adservantur

Estque

vel Potio, 11.

vel Pulvis, 12.

vel Pillula, 13.

vel Pastilli, 14.

vel Electuarium, 15.

Dieta & Oratio, 16.

est optima Medicina.

Chirurgus, 18.

curat Vulnera, 17.

& Ulcera,

Splenis (emplastris) 19.





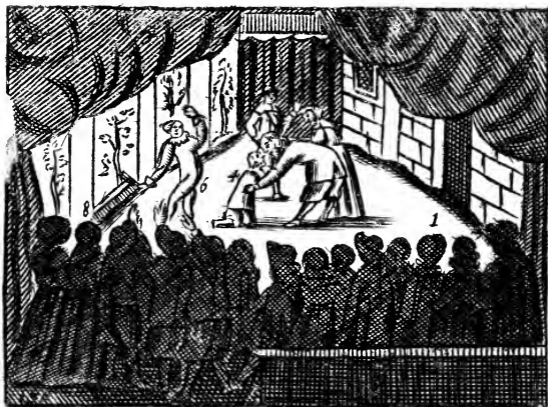
Dead Folks  
heretofore were burned,  
and their Ashes  
put into an Urn, 1.  
We enclōse  
our dead Folks  
in a Coffin, 2.  
lay them upon a Bier, 3.  
and see they be carried out  
in a Funeral Pomp  
towards the Church-yard, 4.  
where they are laid  
in the Grave, 6.  
by the Bearers, 5.  
and are interred;  
this is covered with a Grave-  
stone, 7.  
and is adorned  
with Tombs, 8.  
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defunclī  
olim cremabantur,  
& Cineres  
in Urna, 1. recondebantur.  
Nos includimus  
nostros Demortuos,  
Lōculo (Capulo) 2.  
imponimus Feretro, 3.  
& efferri curamus  
Pompā Funebrī  
versus Cœmeterium, 4.  
ubi à Vespillonibus, 5.  
inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.  
& humantur;  
hoc Cippo, 7. tegitur,  
& Monumentis, 8,  
ac Epitaphijs, 9. ornatur.

As the Corps go along,  
Psalms are sung,  
and the Bells are rung, 10.

Funere prodeunte,  
cantantur Hymni,  
& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-play. CXXX. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-house, 1.  
(which is trimmed  
with Hangings, 2.  
and covered with Curtains, 3.)  
Comedies and Tragedies are  
acted,  
wherein memorable things are  
represented;  
as here, the History  
of the Prodigal Son, 4.  
and his Father, 5.  
b, whom he is entertain'd  
being return'd home.

The Players act  
being in disguise;  
the Fool, 6. maketh Jest.

In *Theatro*, 1.  
(quod vestitur  
*Tapetibus*, 2.  
& *Sipariis*, 3. tegitur,)  
aguntur *Comædia* vel *Tragæ-  
dia*,  
quibus representantur res  
memorabiles;  
ut hîc, *Historia*  
de *Filio Prodigæ*, 4.  
& *Patre*, 5. ipsius,  
à quo recipitur,  
domum redux.

*Actores* (*Histriones*) agunt  
personati;  
*Morio*, 6. dat *Jocos*.

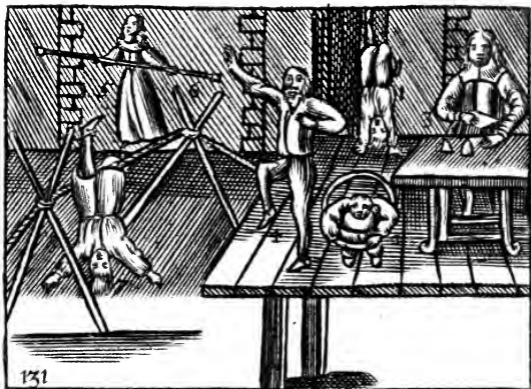
*The chief of the Spectators*  
*fit in the Gallery, 7.*  
*the common sort stand*  
*on the Ground, 8.*  
*and clap the hands,*  
*if any thing please them.*

*Spectatorum primarii,*  
*sedent in Orchestra, 7.*  
*plebs stat*  
*in Cavea, 8.*  
*& plaudit,*  
*si quid arridet.*

Sleights.

CXXXI.

Præstigiæ.



*The Tumbler, 1.*  
*maketh several Shows,*  
*by the nimbleness of his body,*  
*walking to and fro*  
*on his hands,*  
*leaping*  
*through a Hoop, 2. &c.*

*Sometimes also*  
*he danceth, 4.*  
*having on a Vizzard.*

*The Jugler, 3.*  
*skeweth sleights,*  
*out of a Purse.*

*Præstigiator, 1.*  
*facit varia Spectacula,*  
*volubilitate corporis,*  
*deambulando*  
*manibus,*  
*faliendo*  
*per Circulam, 2. &c.*

*Interdum etiam*  
*tripudiat, 4.*  
*Larvatus.*

*Agyrta, 3.*  
*præstigiâs tacit,*  
*è marsupio.*

The Rope-dancer, 5.  
 goeth and danceth  
 upon a Rope,  
 holdeth a Poise, 6. in his  
 hand;  
 or hangeth himself  
 by the hand or foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.  
 graditur & saltat  
 super Funem,  
 tenens manu Halterem, 6.  
 aut suspendit se  
 manu vel pede, 7. &c.

## The Fencing School. CXXXII.

## Palestra.



Fencers  
 meet in a Duel  
 in a Fencing-place,  
 fighting with Swords, 1.  
 or Pikes, 2.  
 and Halberds, 3.  
 or Short-swords, 4.  
 or Rapiers, 5.  
 having Balls at the point,  
 (lest they wound one another  
 mortally)  
 or with two edged-swords  
 and a Dagger, 6. together.

Pugiles  
 congregiuntur Duello  
 in Palestra,  
 decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.  
 vel Hastilibus, 2.  
 & Bipennibus, 3.  
 vel Semispathis, 4.  
 vel Ensibus, 5.  
 mucronem obligatis,  
 (ne lethaliter lædant)  
 vel Frameis  
 & Pugione, 6. simul.

Wrest.

## Wrestlers, 7.

(among the Romans  
in time past were naked  
and anointed with Oyl)  
take hold of one another  
and strive whether  
can throw the other,  
especially by tripping up his  
heels, 8.

## Hood-winked Fencers, 9.

fought with their Fists  
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,  
with their eyes covered.

## Luctatores, 7.

(apud Romanos  
olim nudi  
& inuncti Oleo)  
prehendunt se invicem  
& annituntur uter  
alterum prosternere possit  
præprimis *supplantando*, 8.

## Andabatæ, 9.

pugnabant pugnis,  
ridiculo certamine, nimirum,  
obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Pilæ.*

In a Tennis Court, 1.  
they play with a Ball, 2.  
which one throweth,  
and another taketh,  
and sendeth it back  
with a Racket, 3.

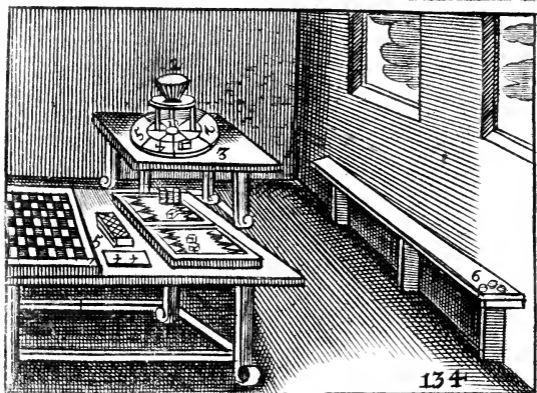
In Sphæristerio, 1.  
luditur Pilâ, 2.  
quam alter mittit,  
alter excipit,  
& remittit  
Reticulo, 3.

and that is the Sport  
of Noble Men  
to stir their Body.

A Wind-ball, 4.  
being filled with Air,  
by means of a Ventil,  
is tossed to and fro  
with the Fist, 5.  
in the open Air.

idque est Lusus  
Nobilium  
ad commotionem Corporis.  
Follis (pila magna) 4.  
Aere distentâ,  
ope Epistemiï,  
sub dio  
Pugno, 5.  
reverberatur.

Dice-play. CXXXIV. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1.  
either they that throw the most  
take up all;  
or we throw them  
through a Casting-Box, 2.  
upon a Board, 3.  
marked with figures,  
and this is Dice-players game  
at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill  
at Tables  
in a pair of Tables, 4.

*Tesseris (talis) 1. ludimus*  
*vel Plistobolindam;*  
*vel immittimus illas*  
*per Fritillum, 2.*  
*in Tabellam, 3.*  
*numeris notatam,*  
idque est *Ludus Sortilegij*  
*Aleatorum.*

*Sorte & Arte luditur*  
*Calculis*  
*in alveo aleatorio, 4.*

and at Cards, 5.

We play at Chesse  
on a Chesse-board, 6.  
where only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious Game,  
is the Game at Chesse, 7.  
wherein as it were two Armies  
fight together in Battel.

& Chartis lusoriis, 5.

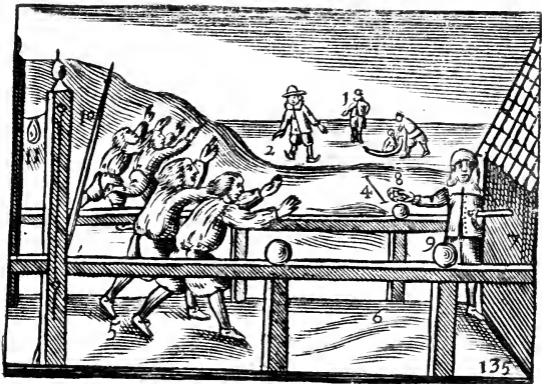
Abaculis ludimus  
in Abaco, 6.

ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,  
Ludus Latrunculorum, 7.  
quo veluti duo Exercitus  
Prælio confligunt.

Races,

CXXXV. *Cursus Certamina.*



Boys exercise themselves  
in running, either upon the Ice, 1.  
in Scrick Shoes, 2.  
where they are carried also  
upon Sleds, 3.  
or in the open Field,  
making a Line, 4.  
which he that desireth to win,  
ought to touch, but not to run  
beyond it.

Heretofore Runners, 5.  
run betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se  
cursu, sive super *Glaciem*, 1.  
*Diabatis*, 2.  
ubi etiam vehuntur  
*Trabis*, 2.  
sive in Campo,  
designantes *Lineam*, 4.  
quam qui vincere cupit,  
adtingere, ac non ultra pro-  
currere, debet.

Olim decurrebant *Curso-  
res*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to the Goal, 7.  
and he that toucheth it first  
receiveth the prize, 8.  
from him that gaveth the prize, 9.

At this day Tilting  
(or the quintain) is used,  
(where a Hoop, 11.  
is struck at with  
a Truncheon, 10.)  
instead of Horse-races,  
which are grown out of use.

ad *Metam*, 7.  
& qui primum contingebat  
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*  
(*præmium*) 8. à *Brabenta*, 9.  
Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*,  
(ubi *Lancea*, 10.  
petitur *Circulus*, 11.)

loco *Equitiorum*,  
quæ in desuetudinem abie-  
runt.

## Boys Sport

CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boys use to play  
either with Bowling-stones, 1.  
or throwing a Bowl, 2.  
at Nine-pins, 3.  
or striking a Ball  
through a Ring, 5.  
with a Bandy, 4.  
or scourging a Top, 6.  
with a Whip, 7.

*Pueri* ludere solent  
vel *globis fœcilibus*, 1.  
vel *jaçtantes Globum*, 2.  
ad *Conas*, 3.  
vel *Sphærulem*  
*Clava*, 4.  
*mittentes per Annulum*, 5.  
vel *Turbinem*, 6.  
*Flagello*, 7. *versantes*;



or shooting with a Trunk, 8. | vel Sclopo, 8.  
 and a Bow, 9. | & Arcu, 9. jaculantes;  
 or going upon Stilts, 10. | vel Grallis, 10. incedentes,  
 or tossing, and swinging them- | vel super Petaurum, 11. ie  
 selves upon a Merry-totter, 11. | agitantes & oscillantes.

## CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and  
 the Region.

*Regnum & Regio.*



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Many Cities and Villages  
 make a Region  
 and a Kingdom.

The King or Prince  
 resideth in the chief City, 1.  
 the Noblemen, Lords,  
 and Earls dwell  
 in the Castles, 2.  
 that lie round about it;  
 the Country People  
 dwell in Villages, 3.

Multa Urbes & Pag  
 faciunt Regionem  
 & Regnum.

Rex aut Princeps  
 sedet in Metropoli, 1.  
 Nobiles, Barones,  
 & Comites habitant  
 in circumjacentibus  
 Arcibus, 2.  
 Rustici  
 in Pagis, 3.

He hath his toll-places  
upon navigable Rivers, 4.  
and high Roads, 5.  
where Portage and Tollage  
is exacted of them  
that Sail or Travel.

Juxta Flumina navigabilia, 4.  
& Vias Regias, 5.  
habet sua Telonia,  
ubi à navigantibus  
& iter facientibus,  
Portorium & Vestigal exigitur.

## CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty.

Regia Majestas.



The King, 1.  
sitteth on his Throne, 2.  
in Kingly State,  
with a stately Habit, 3.  
crowned with a Diadem, 4.  
holding a Scepter, 5. in his  
Hand,  
being attended  
with a company of Courtiers.

The chief among these, are  
the Chancellor, 6.  
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.  
in Splendore Regio,  
sedet in suo Solio, 2.  
magnifico Habitu, 3.  
redimitus Diademate, 4.  
tenens Manu Sceptrum, 5.

stipatus  
frequentiâ Aulicorum.

Inter hos primarii sunt  
Cancellarius, 6.  
cum Consiliariis

and

and Secretaries,  
 the Lord-marshal, 7.  
 the Comptroller, 8.  
 the Cup-bearer, 9.  
 the Taster, 10.  
 the Treasurer, 11.  
 the High Chamberlain, 12.  
 and the Master of the Horse, 13.

There are subordinate to these  
 the Noble Courtiers, 14.  
 the Noble Pages, 15.  
 with the Chamberlains,  
 and Lacquies, 16.  
 the Guard, 17.  
 with their Attendance.

He solemnly giveth Audience  
 to the Ambassadors of Foreign  
 Princes, 18.

He sendeth  
 his Vice-gerents,  
 Deputies,  
 Governors, Treasurers,  
 and Ambassadors  
 to other places,  
 to whom he sendeth  
 new Commissions  
 ever and anon by the Posts, 19.

The Fool, 20.  
 causeth laughter  
 by his toyform actions.

& Secretariis,  
 Praefectus Praetorii, 7.  
 Aulae Magister, 8.  
 Procillator (pincerna) 9.  
 Dapifer, 10.  
 Thesaurarius, 11.  
 Archi-Cubicularius, 12.  
 & Stabuli-Magister, 13.

His subordinantur  
 Nobiles Aulici, 14.  
 Nobile Famulitium, 15.  
 cum Cubiculariis,  
 & Cursoribus, 16.  
 Stipatores, 17.  
 cum Satellitio.

Legatos Exterorum, 18.  
 recipit solenniter.

Aliorsum, ablegat  
 Vicarios suos,  
 Administratores,  
 Praefectos, Quaestores,  
 & Legatos,

quibus subinde mittit  
 Mandata nova  
 per Veredarios, 19.

Morio, 20.  
 ludicris actionibus  
 risum movet.



If we be to make War,  
Soldiers are listed, 1.

Their Arms are,  
a Head-piece, 2.  
(which is adorned with a Crest)  
and the Armour,  
whose parts are a Collar, 3.  
a Breast-plate, 4.  
Arm-pieces, 5.  
Leg-pieces, 6.  
Greaves, 7.  
with a Coat of Mail, 8.  
and a Buckler, 9  
these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are,  
a Sword, 10.  
a two-edged Sword, 11.  
a Falchion, 12.  
which are put up into a Scab-  
bard, 13.  
and are girded with a Girdle, 14  
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est,  
scribuntur Milites, 1.  
Horum Arma sunt,  
Galea (Cassis, 2.)  
quæ ornatur Cristâ )  
Armatura,  
cujus partes Torquis ferreus, 3.  
Thorax, 4.  
Brachialia, 5.  
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.  
Manicæ, 7.  
cum Lorica, 8.  
& Scuto (Clypeo,) 9.  
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.  
Offensiva sunt,  
Gladius, 10.  
Framea, 11.  
& Acinaces, 12.  
qui Vaginâ, 13. recondun-  
tur  
& Cingulo, 14. vel Baltho, 15.  
accinguntur.

(a Scarf, 16.  
serveth for ornament)  
a two-handed Sword, 17.  
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is the Haft, 19.  
with the Pommel, 20.  
and the Blade, 21.  
having a Point, 22.  
in the middle are  
the Back, 23. and the Edge, 24.

The other Weapons are  
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.  
(in which is the Haft, 27.  
and the Head, 28.)

a Club, 29. and a Whirlebat, 30.

They fight at a distance  
with Muskets, 31.  
and Pistols, 32.  
which are charg'd with Bul-  
lets, 33. out of a Bullet bag, 34.  
and with Gun powder  
out of a Bandalier, 25.

(*Fascia militaris*, 16.  
inservit ornatui)

*Romphaea*, 17.

& *Pugio*, 18.

In his est *Manubrium*, 19.  
cum *Pomo*, 20.

& *Verutum*, 21.

*Cuspidatum*, 22.

in medio

*Dorsum*, 23. & *Acies*, 24.

' Reliqua arma sunt

*Hasta*, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.

(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.

& *Mucro*, 28.)

*Clava*, 29. & *Cæstus*, 30.

Eminùs pugnatur

*Bombardis* (*Sclopetis*), 31.

& *Sclopis*, 32.

quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.

è *Theca bombardica*, 34.

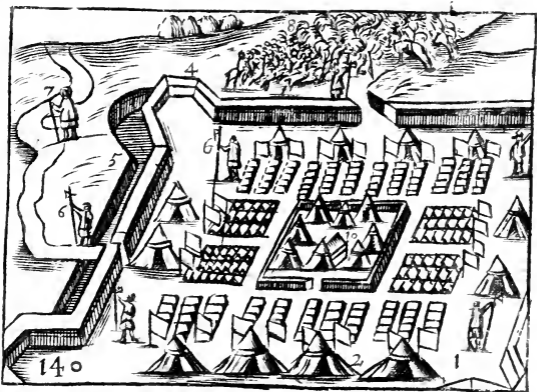
& *pulvere nitrato*

è *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

The Camps.

CXL.

Castra.



When a Design is undertaken  
 the Camp, 1. is pitched,  
 and the Tents of Canvas, 2.  
 or Straw, 3.  
 are fastned with stakes;  
 and they entrench them about  
 for securities sake,  
 with Bulwarks, 4.  
 and Ditches, 5.  
 Sentinels, 6.  
 are also set;  
 and Scouts, 7.  
 are sent out.

Sallyings out, 8.  
 are made for Forage  
 and Plunder-sake,  
 where they often cope with the  
 Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.

The Lord General's  
 Pavillion, 10.  
 is in the midst of the Camp.

*Expeditione susceptâ,*  
*Castra, 1 locantur,*  
*& Tentoria paxillis figuntur,*  
*è Linteis, 2.*  
*vel Stramentis, 3.*  
*eaque circumdant,*  
*securitatis gratiâ,*  
*Aggeribus, 4.*  
*& Fossis, 5.*  
*constituuntur etiam*  
*Excubiæ, 6.*  
*& emittuntur*  
*Exploratores, 7.*

*Pabulationis*  
*& Prædæ causâ, fiunt*  
*Excursiones, 8.*  
*ubi sæpius cum Hostibus, 9.*  
*velitando confligitur.*

*Tentorium summi*  
*Imperatoris, 10.*  
*est in medio Castrorum.*

## The Army and the Fight. CXLI. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle

Quando Pugna

is to be fought,  
the Army is set in order,  
and divided into the Front, 1.  
the Rere, 2.

and the Wings, 3.

The Foot, 4.  
are intermixed  
with the Horse, 5.

That is divided  
into Companies,  
this into Troops.

These carry Banners, 6.

these Flags, 7.  
in the midst of them.

Their Officers are,  
Corporals, Ensigns,  
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.  
Commanders of the Horse, 9.  
Lieutenant Colonels,  
Colonels,

and he that is the chief of all,  
the General.

The Drummers, 10.  
and the Drumlades, 11.  
as also the Trumpeters, 12.  
call to Arms,  
and inflame the Soldier.

At the first Onset  
the Muskets, 13.  
and Ordnance, 14. are shot off.

Afterwards they fight, 15.  
hand to hand  
with Pikes and Swords.

They that are overcome  
are slain, 16.  
or taken Prisoners,  
or run away, 17.

They that are for the re-  
serve, 18.

come upon them

committenda est,  
instruitur *Acies*,  
& dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.  
*Tergum*, 2.

& *Alas* (*Cornua*) 3.

*Peditatus*, 4.

intermiscetur  
*Equitatus*, 5.

Ille distinguitur  
in *Centurias*,  
hic in *Turmas*.

Illi in medio ferunt *Vex-*  
*illa*, 6.

*hæ Labara*, 7.

Eorum *Præfecti* sunt,  
*Decuriones*, *Signiferi*,  
*Vicarii*, *Centuriones*, 8.

*Magistri Equitum*, 9.

*Tribuni*,

*Chiliarchæ*,

& omnium summus  
*Imperator*.

*Tympanistæ*, 10.

& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.

ut & *Tubicines*, 12.

ad *Arma* vocant,

& *Militem* inflammant.

*Primo Conflictu*,  
expoduntur *Bombardæ*, 13.

& *Tormenta*, 14.

Postea *cominus* pugnatur, 15.

*Hastis* & *Gladiis*.

*Victi*  
*trucidantur*, 16.

vel *capiuntur*,

vel *aufugiunt*, 17.

*Succenturiati*, 18.

*superveniunt*

out of their places where they  
lay in wait. | *ex insidiis.*

*The Carriages, 19.  
are plundered.*

*Impedimenta, 19.  
spoliantur.*

## The Sea-Fight. CXLII. *Pugna Navalis.*



A Sea-fight  
is terrible,  
when huge Ships,  
like Castles,  
run one upon another  
with their Beaks, 1.  
or shatter one another  
with their Ordnance, 2.  
and so being bored thorow  
they drink in  
their own Destruction,  
and are sunk, 3.

Or when they are set on fire,  
and either by the firing of  
Gun-powder, 4.

*Navale praelium*  
terribile est,  
quum ingentes *Naves*  
veluti *Arces*,  
concurrunt  
*Rostris*, 1.  
aut *Tormentis*, 2.  
se invicem quatant,  
atque ita perforata,  
perniciem suam  
imibunt,  
& submerguntur, 3.

Aut, quum igne corripuntur,  
& vel ex incendio  
*pulveris tormentarii*, 4.



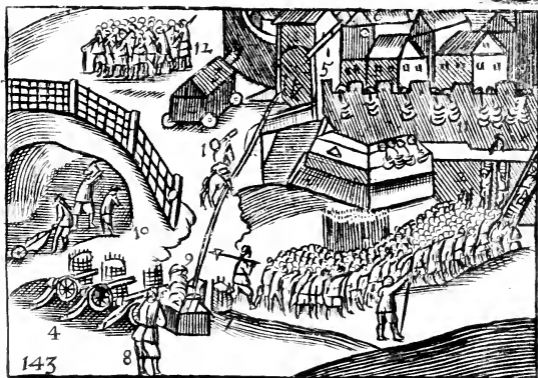
men are blown up into the Air,  
or are burnt in the midst of  
the waters,  
or else leaping into the Sea, are  
drowned.

- A Ship that flieth away, 5.  
is overtaken  
by those that pursue her, 6.  
and is taken.

homines in aerem ejiciuntur,  
vel in mediis aquis exuruntur,  
vel etiam in Mare desilientes,  
suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.  
ab insequentibus, 6.  
intercipitur  
& capitur.

## CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*

## A City

that is like to endure a Siege,  
is first summoned  
by a Trumpeter, 1.  
and persuaded to yield.

Which if it refuseth to do,  
it is assaulted by the Besiegers,  
and taken by Storm.

Either by climbing over the  
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2,

## Urbs

obsidionem passura  
primùm provocatur  
per Tubicinem, 1.  
& invitatur ad Deditiõnem.

Quod facere si abnuat,  
oppugnatur ab obsidentibus  
& occupatur.

Vel muros per Scalas, 2.  
transcendendo,

or breaking them down  
 with Battering-engins, 3.  
 or demolishing them  
 with great Guns, 4.  
 or breaking through the Gates  
 with a Petarr, 5.  
 or casting Granadoes, 6.  
 out of Mortar-pieces, 7.  
 into the City,  
 by Engineers, 8.  
 (who lye behind  
 Leagure-baskets, 9.)  
 or overthrowing it with Mines  
 by Pyoneers, 10.

They that are besieged  
 defend themselves  
 from the Walls, 11.  
 with fire and stones, &c.  
 or break out by force, 12.

A City  
 that is taken by Storm,  
 is plundered,  
 destroyed,  
 and sometimes laid even with  
 the ground.

aut Arietibus, 3.  
 diruendo,  
 aut Tormentis, 4.  
 demoliendo,  
 vel Portas Exostrâ, 5.  
 dirumpendo,  
 vel Globos tormentarios, 6.  
 è Mortariis (balistis) 7.  
 per Balistarios, 8.  
 (qui post Gerras, 9.  
 latitant) in Urbem,  
 ejaculando,  
 vel eam per Fossores, 10.  
 Cuniculis subvertendo.

Obsessi  
 defendunt se  
 de Muris, 11.  
 ignibus, lapidibus, &c.  
 aut erumpunt, 12.

Urbs  
 vi expugnata,  
 diripitur,  
 exciditur,  
 interdum solo equatur



## Godliness, 1.

the Queen of Vertues,  
 worshippeth God, 4. *Devoutly*  
 the Knowledge of God  
 being drawn either from the  
 Book of Nature, 2.  
 (for the work commendeth  
 the Work-master)  
 or from the  
 Book of Scripture, 3.  
 she meditateth upon  
 his Commandments contained  
 in the Decalogue, 5.  
 and treading reason under foot,  
 that Barking Dog, 6.  
 she giveth Faith, 7.  
 and assent  
 to the Word of God,  
 and calleth upon him, 8.  
 as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

## Pietas, 1.

Virtutum Regina,  
 haustâ  
 Nutitiâ Dei,  
 vel ex Libro Natura, 2.  
 (nam opus commendat  
 Artificem)  
 vel ex Libro Scripturae, 3.  
 colit Deum, 4. humiliter,  
 recollit Mandata ejus  
 comprehensa  
 Decalogo, 5.  
 & Rationem,  
 Canem oblatrantem, 6.  
 conculcans  
 Filium, 7.  
 & ad sensum præbet  
 Verbo Dei,  
 eumque invocat, 8.  
 ut Opitulatorem in adversis.

Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.  
 in which are the Quire, 10.  
 with the Altar, 11.  
 the Vestry, 12.  
 the Pulpit, 13.  
 Seats, 14.  
 Galleries, 15.  
 and a Font, 16.

All men perceive  
 that there is a God,  
 but all men do not  
 rightly know God.

Hence are divers Religions,  
 whereof IV. are reckoned  
 yet as the chief.

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.  
 in quo est *Penevirale* (*Ady-*  
*cum Altari*, 11. (tu m, 10.  
*Sacrarium*, 12.  
*Suggestus*, 13.  
*Subjellia*, 14.  
*Ambones*, 15.  
 & *Baptisterium*, 16.

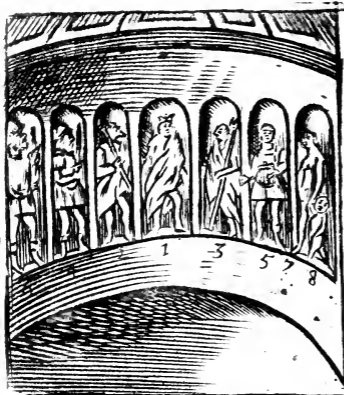
Deum esse  
 sentiunt omnes homines,  
 sed non omnes  
 rectè nōrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ Religiones,  
 quarum primariæ IV.  
 adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism.

CXLV.

Gentilismus.



The Gentiles feigned  
 to themselves near upon  
 XIII. Deities.

The chief of them were  
 Jupiter, 1. President, and  
 petty-God of Heaven;

Gentiles nūxerunt  
 sibi prope  
 XIII. Numina.

Eorum præcipua erant  
 Jupiter, 1. Cœli;

Neptune,

Neptune, 2. of the Sea;  
 Pluto, 3. of Hell;  
 Mars, 4. of War;  
 Apollo, 5. of Arts;  
 Mercury, 6. of Thieves,  
 Merchants,  
 and Eloquence;  
 Vulcan (Molciber)  
 of Fire and Smiths,  
 Æolus, of Winds;  
 and the most obscene of all the  
 rest, Priapus.

They had also  
 Womanly Deities:  
 such as were Venus, 7.  
 the Goddess of Loves,  
 and Pleasures,  
 with her little son Cupid, 8.  
 Minerva (Pallas)  
 with the nine Muses, of Arts;  
 Juno, of Riches, and Wed-  
 dings; Vesta, of Chastity;  
 Ceres, of Corn;  
 Diana, of Hunting;  
 and Fortune;  
 and besides these Morbona,  
 and Febris her self.

The Egyptians,  
 instead of God  
 worshipped all sorts  
 of Beasts and Plants,  
 and whatsoever they saw first  
 in the morning.

The Philistines offered  
 to Moloch, 9. their Children  
 to be burnt alive.

The Indians, 10. even at this  
 day, worship the Devil, 11.

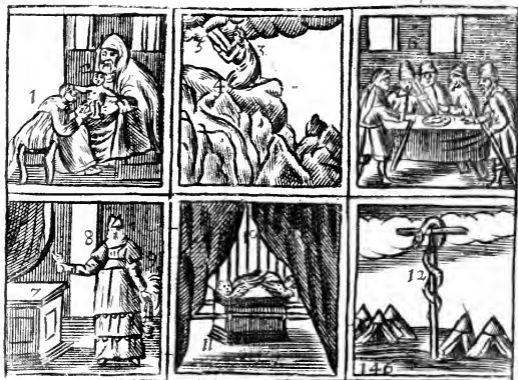
Neptunus, 2. Maris;  
 Pluto, 3. Inferni;  
 Mars, 4. Belli;  
 Apollo, 5. Artium;  
 Mercurius, 6. Furum,  
 Mercatorum,  
 & Eloquentiæ;  
 Vulcanus (Molciber)  
 Ignis & Fabricum;  
 Æolus, Ventorum;  
 Præfides & Deaftri  
 & obscœnissimus, Priapus.

Habuerunt etiam,  
 Muliebria Numina:  
 qualia fuerunt Venus, 7.  
 Dea Amorum,  
 & Voluptatum,  
 cum filiolo Cupidine, 8.  
 Minerva (Pallas)  
 cum novem Musis Artium;  
 Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptia-  
 rum; Vesta, Castitatis;  
 Ceres, Frumentorum;  
 Diana, Venationum,  
 & Fortuna;  
 quin & Morbona,  
 ac Febris ipsa.

Ægyptii,  
 pro Deo  
 colebant omne genus  
 Animalium & Plantarum,  
 & quicquid manè primum  
 conspicabantur.

Philistæi offerebant  
 Molochæ (Saturno) 9. Infantes  
 vivos cremandos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum  
 venerantur Cæcodæmona, 11.



Yet the true Worship  
of the true God,  
remained with the Patriarchs,  
who lived before,  
and after the Flood.

Amongst these,  
that Seed of the Woman,  
the Messias of the World,  
was promised to Abraham, 1.  
the Founder of the Jews,  
the Father of them that be-  
lieve : and he  
(being called away from the  
Gentiles) with his Posterity,  
being marked with the Sacra-  
ment of Circumcision, 2.  
made a peculiar people,  
and Church of God.

Afterwards God  
gave his Law,  
written with his own Finger  
in Tables of Stone, 5.  
to this People

Verus tamen Cultus  
veri Dei,  
remansit apud Patriarchas,  
qui vixerunt ante  
& post Diluvium.

Inter hos,  
Abrahamo, 1.  
Judæorum Conditori,  
Patri Credentium,  
Promissus est,  
Semen illud Mulieris,  
Mundi Messias : & ipse,  
(avocatus à Gentilibus)  
cum Posteris,  
Sacramento Circumcisionis, 2.  
notatus, singularem populum  
& Ecclesiam Dei constituit.

Huic Populo  
postea Deus,  
per Moſen, 3.  
in monte Sinai, 4.  
Legem suam,

by Moses, 3.  
in Mount Sinai, 4.

Furthermore, he ordained  
the eating the Paschal-Lamb, 6.  
and Sacrifices  
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.  
by Priests, 8.  
and Incence, 9.

and commanded a Taberna-  
cle, 10. with the Ark of the  
Covenant, 11. to be made :  
and besides,  
a brazen Serpent, 12.  
to be set up against the biting  
of Serpents in the Wilderness.

All which things  
were Types, of the Messias to  
come,  
whom the Jews yet look for.

scriptam digito suo,  
in Tabulis lapideis, 5. exhibuit.

Porro ordinavit  
manducatione Agni Paschalis 6  
& Sacrificia  
in Altari, 7. offeranda  
per Sacerdotes, 8.  
& Suffitus, 9.

& iussit fieri Tabernacu-  
lum, 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11.  
præterea erigi  
æneum Serpentem, 12.  
contra morsum  
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia  
Typi erant venturi Messie,  
quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CXLVII. Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal  
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus  
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promised to  
 our first Parents in Paradise,  
 at the last being  
 conceived by the Holy Ghost,  
 in the most Holy Womb  
 of the Virgin Mary, 1.  
 of the royal house of David,  
 and clad with humane flesh  
 came into the World  
 at Bethlehem of Judæa,  
 in the extreme poverty  
 of a Stable, 2.  
 in the fulness of time,  
 in the year of the world  
 3970. but pure from all sin,  
 and the name of Jesus  
 was given him,  
 which signifieth a Saviour.  
 when he was sprinkled  
 with holy Baptism, 4.  
 (the Sacrament  
 of the new Covenant)  
 by John his Fore-runner, 5.  
 in Jordan,  
 the most sacred Mystery  
 of the Divine Trinity,  
 appear'd by the Father's voice, 6.  
 (whereby he testified  
 that this was his Son)  
 and the Holy Ghost  
 in the shape of a Dove, 7.  
 coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the  
 20th. year of his Age, unto the  
 fourth year, he declared who he  
 was, his words and works ma-  
 nifesting his Divinity, being  
 neither owned, nor entertained  
 by the Jews, because of his vo-  
 luntary poverty.

promissus *Protoplastis*  
 in *Paradiso*,  
 tandem, impleto tempore,  
 conceptus per *S. Spiritum*,  
 in utero sanctissimo *utero*  
*Mariæ Virginis*, 1.  
 de domo regiâ *Davidis*,  
 & indurus humana carne,  
*Bethlehemi Judææ*,  
 in summa paupertate  
*Stabuli*, 2.  
 Anno mundi 3970.  
 in mundum prodiit,  
 sed mundus ab omni peccato,  
 eique impositum fuit  
 nomen *Jesu*,  
 quod significat *Salvatorem*.

hic, cum imbueretur  
 sacro *Baptismo*, 4.  
 (*Sacramento*  
*Novi Fœderis*)  
 à *Johanne præcurfore suo*, 5.  
 in *Jordane*, apparuit  
 sacratissimum *Mysterium*  
*Divinæ Trinitatis*,  
*Patris voce*, 6.  
 (quâ testabatur  
 hunc esse *Filium suum*)  
 & *Spiritu Sancto*  
 in specie *Columbæ*, 7.  
*Cœlitus delabente*.

Abeo tempore, XXX. Æ-  
 tatis suæ anno Verbis, & Ope-  
 ribus præ se ferentibus Divi-  
 nitatem, declaravit quis esset  
 in annum usque quartum, à  
*Judæis*, nec agnitus, nec ac-  
 ceptus ob voluntariam pau-  
 pertatem.



*He was at last taken by these*  
*(when he had first instituted*  
*the Mystical Supper, 8.*  
*of his Body and Blood*  
*for a Seal*  
*of the new Covenant,*  
*and the remembrance of himself)*  
*carried to the Judgment-Seat*  
*of Pilate,*  
*Governour under Cæsar,*  
*accused and condemned*  
*as an innocent Lamb;*  
*and being fastned upon a Cross, 9*  
*he dyed,*  
*being sacrificed upon the Altar*  
*for the sins of the World.*

*But when he had revived by*  
*his Divine Power, he rose again*  
*the third day*  
*out of the Grave, 10.*  
*and forty days after,*  
*being taken up*  
*from Mount Olivet, 11.*  
*into Heaven, 12.*  
*and returning thither*  
*whence he came,*  
*he vanished as it were,*  
*while the Apostles, 13-*  
*gazed upon him*  
*to whom he sent*  
*his Holy Spirit, 14.*  
*from Heaven, the tenth day af-*  
*ter his Ascension,*  
*and them,*  
*(being filled with his power)*  
*into the World*  
*to preach of him;*  
*being henceforth to come again*  
*to the last Judgment,*  
*sitting in the mean time*

Ab his  
 (quum prius instituisset  
*Cœnam Mysticam, 8.*  
*Corporis & Sanguinis sui,*  
*in Sigillum*  
*novi Fœderis,*  
 & sui recordationem)  
 captus tandem,  
 ad *Tribunal Pilati,*  
*Præfetti Cæsarei raptus,*  
 accusatus & damnatus est  
*Agnus innocentissimus;*  
 actusque in *Crucem, 9.*  
 in arâ istâ,  
 pro peccatis mundi  
 immolatus, *mortem subiit.*

Sed tertiâ die, quum re-  
 vixisset divinâ suâ virtute, re-  
 surrexit  
 è *Sepulchro, 10.*  
 & post dies XL.

de *Monte Oliveti, 11.*  
 sublatus in *Cœlum, 12.*  
 & eò rediens  
 unde venerat,  
 quasi evanuit,  
 aspectantibus  
*Apostolis, 13.*  
 quibus decimâ die  
 post *Ascensum suum,*  
*Spiritum Sanctum, 14.*  
 de *Cœlo,*  
 ipsos verò,  
 (hâc Virtute impletos,)

de se prædicaturos  
 in mundum misit;  
 olim rediturus  
 ad *Judicium extremum,*  
 intereâ sedens

at the right hand  
of the Father,  
and interceding for us.

From this Christ  
we are called Christians,  
and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram

Patris,

& intercedens pro nobis.

Ab hoc Christo  
dicimur Christiani,  
inque eo solo salvamur.

## Mahometism. CXLVIII. Mahometismus.



Mahomet, 1.  
a warlike Man,  
invented to himself  
a new Religion,  
mixed with Judaism,  
Christianity and Gentilism,  
by the advice of a Jew, 2.  
and an Arian Monk, 3.  
named Sergius; feigning,  
whilst he had the Fit of the  
Falling-Sickness,  
that the Archangel Gabriel,  
and the Holy Ghost  
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1:  
Homo bellator,  
excogitabat sibi  
novam Religionem,  
mixtam ex Judaismo,  
Christianismo & Gentilismo,  
consilio Judæi, 2.  
& Monachi Ariani, 3.  
nomine Sergii; fingens,  
dum laboraret Epilepsia,  
secum colloqui  
Archangelum Gabrielem,  
& Spiritum Sanctum,

using a Pigeon, 4.  
to fetch meat  
out of his Ear.

His Followers  
refrain themselves  
from Wine;  
are circumcised,  
have many Wives:  
build Chapels, 5.  
from the Steeples whereof,  
they are called to Holy Service,  
not by Bells,  
but by a Priest, 6.  
they wash themselves often, 7.  
they deny the Holy Trinity:  
they honour Christ,  
not as the Son of God,  
but as a great Prophet,  
yet less than Mahomet;  
they call their Law,  
the Alchoran.

ad suafaciens Columbam, 4.  
ut ex aure suâ  
escam peteret.

Affecta ejus  
abstinent se  
à Vino;  
circumciduntur,  
sunt Polygami:  
exstruunt Sacella, 5.  
de quorum Turriculis,  
non à Campanis,  
sed à Sacerdote, 6:  
ad sacra convocantur:  
sepius se abluunt, 7.  
negant SS. Trinitatem:  
Christum honorant,  
non ut Dei Filium,  
sed ut magnum Prophetam,  
minorem tamen Mahomete;  
Legem suam vocant  
Alcoran.

Gods Providence.

CXLIX: Providentia Dei.



Mens States

Humana Sortes

are not to be attributed  
to Fortune or Chance,  
or the Influence of the Stars,  
(Comets, 1.

indeed are wont to portend no  
good)

but to the provident  
Eye of God, 2.

and to his Governinghand, 3.  
even our Sights,  
or Oversights,  
or even our Faults.

God hath his Ministers  
and Angels, 4.

who accompany a Man, 5.  
from his Birth,

as Guardians,  
against wicked Spirits,  
or the Devil, 6.

who every minute  
Layeth wait for him,  
to tempt  
and vex him.

Wo to the mad  
Wizzards and Witches,  
who give themselves to the  
Devil,

(being inclosed in a Circle, 7.  
calling upon him  
with charms)

they daily with him,  
and fall from God!

for they shall receive their re-  
ward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt  
Fortunæ aut Casui,  
aut Siderum Influxui,

(Cometæ, 1.

quidem solent nihil boni por-  
tendere)

sed provido

Dei Oculo, 2.

& ejusdem Manui restricti, 3.

etiam nostræ Prudentiæ,

vel Imprudentiæ,

vel etiam Noxæ.

Deus habet Ministros suos,  
& Angelos, 4.

qui Homini, 5. à natiuitate  
ejus, se associant,

ut Custodes,

contra malignos Spiritus,

seu Diabolum, 6.

qui minutatim

ei insidias struit,

ad tentandum

vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus

Magis & Lamiis

qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,

(inclusi Circulo, 7.

eum advocantes

incantamentis)

cum eo colludunt

& à Deo deficiunt!

nam cum illo

mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last day shall come,

which shall raise up the Dead, 2  
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1.  
and summon the Quick  
with them  
to the Judgment-seat  
of Christ Jesus, 3.  
(appearing in the Clouds)  
to give an account  
of all things done.

When the Godly and Elect, 4.  
shall enter into life eternal,  
into the place of Bliss,  
and the new Hierusalem, 5.

But the wicked  
and the damned, 6.  
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.  
with the Devils, 7.  
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet  
Dies novissima,  
quæ Voce Tubæ, 1. Mortu-  
os, 2. resuscitabit,  
& cum illis  
Vivos citabit  
ad Tribunal  
Jesu Christi, 3.  
(apparentis in Nubibus)  
ad reddendam rationem  
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi) & Electi, 4,  
in Vitam æternam,  
in locum Beatitudinis,  
& novam Hierosolymam, 5.  
introibunt.

Impii vero  
& damnati, 6.  
cum Cacodæmonibus, 7.  
in Gehennam, 8. detrudentur,  
ibi æternum cruciandi.



*Thus thou hast seen in short  
all things  
that can be shewed,  
and hast learned  
the chief Words  
of the English and Latine  
Tongue.*

*Go on now  
and read other good Books dili-  
gently,  
and thou shalt become  
learned, wise, and godly.*

*Remember these things;  
fear God, and call upon him,  
that he may bestow upon thee  
the Spirit of Wisdom.*

*Farewell.*

*Ita vidisti summam  
res omnes  
quæ ostendi poterunt,  
& didicisti  
Voces primarias  
Anglicæ & Latine  
Linguæ.*

*Perge nunc  
& lege diligenter alios bonos  
Libros,  
ut fias  
doctus, sapiens, & pius.*

*Memento horum;  
Deum time, & invoca eum,  
ut largiatur tibi  
Spiritus Sapientiæ.*

*Vale.*

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Trinuni Deo Gloria.

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